A/AC.96/75[illegible](Part II)

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

UNHCR activities financed by voluntary funds: Report for 1989-90 and proposed programmes and budget for 1991

Part II. Asia and Oceania

(Submitted by the High Commissioner)

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GENERAL

A/AC.96/751(Part II)
13 August 1990

ENGLISH
Original: ENGLISH

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
HIGH COMMISSIONER'S PROGRAMME

Forty-first session

UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1989-90 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1991

Part II. Asia and Oceania

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.90-02214

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2.0 REGIONAL OVERVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS

2.0.1 The activities of the Office during the period under review were focused, mainly, on the implementation of the Comprehensive Plan of Action (CPA) adopted by the International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees (ICIR) which was held in June 1989 in Geneva. The Conference's Steering Committee, which was established, inter alia, to oversee and review progress in the balanced implementation of the CPA components, met three times. At its last informal meeting in Manila on 17 and 18 May 1990, the Steering Committee continued to consider various unresolved questions in the implementation of the CPA, in preparation for its fourth, formal meeting.

2.0.2 The single most important issue over which considerable effort continued to be exerted to reach a consensus related to the future of those Vietnamese asylum-seekers determined not to be refugees, and, in particular, the question of their return, other than voluntary, to their country of origin. It was recognized that a protracted impasse on this question seriously risked the breakdown of first asylum in the region, which however, most of the countries concerned continued to provide generously. At the same time, consensus could not be reached on a new arrangement for the disembarkation of persons rescued at sea and their treatment in accordance with CPA provisions. Such cases continued to be handled on an ad hoc basis, and with great difficulties to both the concerned countries in South-East Asia and UNHCR. The High Commissioner continued active efforts and consultations with the relevant governments, to facilitate the resolution of these, and related issues.

2.0.3 On the other hand, other important aspects of the CPA were implemented with positive results. Over 60 per cent of the pre-cut-off date refugees were resettled, surpassing initial CPA projections. Status determination procedures were, as of the close of the reporting period, functioning in Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand. However, except for Hong Kong, a need was recognized for more expeditious decisions on refugee status. Thus, further training and briefing sessions were conducted in the region by UNHCR, with particular emphasis on the proper application of refugee-status criteria. The Office considered that availability of additional resources would greatly contribute to an acceleration in the rate of screening as just referred to.

2.0.4 The Government of the Philippines agreed to host a regional transit centre for resettlement, allowing for early transfer to this centre of refugees eligible for resettlement from camps in other countries. The Philippines Regional Resettlement Transit Centre (PRRTC) was expected to become operational by August 1990, when construction of accommodation for 5,000 persons was to have been completed. Funds presently available would cover the cost of construction and care and maintenance for refugees at the Centre until the end of 1990. Those arriving at the PRRTC would be expected to have departed for resettlement by June 1992.

2.0.5 During the first five months of 1990, there was a significant change in the number and pattern of arrivals of boat people in the region as compared to the corresponding period a year earlier. The total number of arrivals fell by just over 40 per cent, a trend already evident during the last quarter of 1989. Arrivals in Indonesia and Thailand accounted for nearly two-thirds of

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the influx during the period mentioned, some 18,500. This represented a shift from the pattern in 1989, when Hong Kong and Malaysia received the bulk of the arrivals. The increased arrivals in Indonesia were linked to the "redirection" of boats by another country which, since June 1989, affected over 9,000 Vietnamese boat people.

2.0.6 Over 4,000 Vietnamese boat people voluntarily repatriated to Viet Nam in the period since June 1989. The bulk returned from Hong Kong by specially chartered flights, which became a regular means of travel. The Vietnamese authorities undertook to speed up the processing of repatriation applications awaiting approval. Voluntary repatriation applications were also being received in larger numbers in other first-asylum countries in South-East Asia.

2.0.7 During the first five months of 1990, some 23,300 Vietnamese departed from Viet Nam for various destinations under the Orderly Departure Programme (ODP). This was an all-time high compared with the corresponding period in the years since 1980 when the ODP was launched. Should the trend continue, the total annual departure figure should have exceeded, by the end of the year, the previous record of 43,177 for 1989.

2.0.8 The funding situation of CPA continued to remain unsatisfactory. Towards the total requirement of some $ 116 million, $ 53 million had so far been contributed, most of it earmarked for refugee-status determination, repatriation, unaccompanied minors and priority needs of a life-sustaining nature.

Cambodia

2.0.9 UNHCR intensified its planning for the repatriation of some 300,000 Cambodian refugees and displaced persons in Thailand in anticipation of a peace settlement. By December 1989, a first draft proposal for a comprehensive plan of repatriation had been prepared. Recognizing that the scope and the complexity of the operation would require full-fledged backing and participation by sister agencies and NGOs, UNHCR initiated extensive inter-agency consultations, which culminated in three sectoral inter-agency workshops held in Bangkok from 26 to 30 March 1990 under the auspices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Co-ordination of Cambodian Humanitarian Assistance Programmes (OSRSG). The 15 inter-governmental and some 30 non-governmental organizations which participated reviewed the draft Proposal for Repatriation and produced wide-ranging recommendations and project profiles which would serve as important inputs in the planning process.

2.0.10 UNHCR subsequently led an inter-agency mission to Cambodia in May/June 1990 in which the International Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the World Health Organization (WHO) participated. The United Nations Secretariat, the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General as well as NGO associations in Bangkok and Phnom Penh were also represented. The mission made an appraisal and reassessed planned logistic and prepositioning measures, drew up modalities of delivery of assistance to returnees and determined the required infrastructural improvements to be undertaken by other agencies.

2.0.11 The relevant mission report, released in July, contains a revised and more complete plan of operation for repatriation. The mission concluded,

inter alia, that unless major physical preparations were made prior to the arrival of the returnees, catastrophic consequences could be expected to result. This was due mainly to the widespread presence of land mines and the potentially disastrous impact the return movement would have in the health sector, particularly on returnee children. The mission recommended that such physical preparations be carried out within an acceptable time frame prior to the conclusion of the peace accord since a final settlement was likely to spark off waves of spontaneous movements in what would otherwise be essentially unsafe conditions. A three-phase, inter-agency approach to repatriation has been proposed. The mission recommendations will be the subject of further consultations with the governments and international agencies concerned.

Sri Lanka

2.0.12 Since April 1989, no organized movement of Sri Lankan Tamil returnees from South India to the North-East Province of Sri Lanka occurred. During 1989, UNHCR continued to provide integration assistance to some 43,000 Tamils who had repatriated from South India. Following the total withdrawal of the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) in March 1990, there was relative calm in the North-East Province of Sri Lanka and negotiations were in progress between the Sri Lankan Government and the main Tamil group, Liberation of Tamil Tigers of Ealam (LTTE). In June 1990, clashes occured between LTTE and the Sri Lankan, security forces, seriously disturbing hopes of arriving at a lasting peaceful solution and of stabilizing the security situation in the North-East.

2.0.13 UNHCR was in the process of completing assistance measures to returnees initiated in previous years and handing over to the authorities in Colombo and to other United Nations agencies certain specific areas of activity. Since October 1989, there has been a progressive reduction in staff in Sri Lanka to correspond to reduced UNHCR programme activities.

Expenditures and allocations

2.0.14 In 1989, UNHCR obligations for assistance in Asia and Oceania totalled $ 108.9 million, of which $ 67.5 million were made available from General Programmes and $ 41.4 million from Special Programmes. The revised 1990 General Programmes target is $ 54.6 million and the proposed 1991 General Programmes requirements amount to $ 48.0 million.

2.1 CHINA

Country overview

Statistical information

2.1.1 At the end of 1989, the total number of Indo-Chinese refugees in China stood at 280,500. They were locally settled at 194 major locations in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region (71,500) and the five southern provinces of Guangdong (104,000), Yunnan (47,500), Fujian (27,000), Hainan (29,000) and Jiangxi (1,500). During 1989, a total of 378 refugees left the country for family reunion in other countries. Over 98 per cent of the Indo-Chinese refugees originated from Viet Nam, the remainder from Laos.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

2.1.2 The principal aims of the local settlement assistance programme in 1989 remained to create job opportunities and provide education and vocational training, particularly for young refugees. Thus, throughout 1989 and the first four months of 1990, some 128,000 refugees and their families were able to improve their living standards. A total of 882 refugees, since settled in China following their return from Hong Kong, were also assisted to return to their respective state farms during 1989.

Durable solutions

2.1.3 Local settlement assistance continued to be the main durable solution in China in 1990 and concentrated on the areas where the unemployment rate was high. This would be continued in 1991. Voluntary repatriation was also considered for refugees in China and, accordingly, repatriation procedures for some 800 Lao applicants in Yunnan Province were worked out in consultation with the authorities.

Arrangements for implementation

2.1.4 As in past years, assistance to refugees in China was co-ordinated by the Ministry of Civil Affairs' Office for the Reception and Settlement of Indo-Chinese Refugees. This Office maintains branches in each of the provinces affected by the presence of refugees and these either undertook project implementation or supervised implementation by state farms or local communities.

General Programmes

Local integration

2.1.5 Project activities financed in 1989 included tailoring or knitting, fruit-processing, tea plantations, construction of a clinic and a printing factory. All these activities were undertaken to improve the self-sufficiency of some 128,000 refugees. The 1990 programme activities were to include skills-training, construction of schools, water

system development, animal husbandry and food processing factories for the benefit of a total of some 160,000 refugees. The proposed appropriation for 1991 will cover, mainly, income-generating and job-creation activities in five provinces. These projects will include the establishment of small-scale processing plants and factories on a cost-sharing basis, further development of crop production, animal husbandry and afforestation schemes, construction of a health clinic and the improvement of a potable water supply system. Over 2,500 jobs are expected to be created and some 111,500 refugees are expected to benefit throughout the five provinces of Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region (46,500), Fujian (6,000), Guangdong (25,000), Hainan (4,000) and Yunnan (30,000).

Care and maintenance

2.1.6 In 1989, some 15 non-Indo-Chinese asylum-seekers in Beijing were provided with temporary financial assistance pending a durable solution. During the first four months of 1990, a total of 10 persons received such assistance. During the rest of 1990 and 1991, the same type of assistance is expected to be necessary, but for a probably decreasing number of beneficiaries.

Programme Support and Administration

2.1.7 In 1989, Programme Support and Administration costs for this location were entirely covered under the United Nations Regular Budget. The revised 1990 and initial 1991 requirements under General Programmes reflect a slight increase over the 1990 initial estimates mainly due to salary scale variations and inflation.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN CHINA

(In thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990			1991	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
114.5 a/	50.0	27.0		Basic assistance to non-Indochinese refugees pending durable solution	15.0
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
4,000.0	6,000.0	4,000.0		Assistance to some 111,500 Indochinese refugees towards their self-sufficiency	3,000.0
			RESETTLEMENT		
0.3 a/					
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
	194.0	216.1		See Annexes I and II	226.2
4,114.8	6,244.0	4,243.1	Sub-total (1)		3,241.2
227.1	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (2)		-
4,341.9	6,244.0	4,243.1	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)		3,241.2

a/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

2.2 HONG KONG

Overview

Statistical information

2.2.1 The total population of Vietnamese refugees and asylum-seekers in the territory of Hong Kong increased dramatically during 1989 from 25,749 to 55,724. The demographic breakdown of the population showed approximately 30 per cent women and 33 per cent children, including some 1,000 unaccompanied minors and a further 1,500 children accompanied only by friends or relatives.

2.2.2 All Vietnamese asylum-seekers were subject to the refugee-status determination procedure introduced on 16 June 1988. By the end of December 1989, a total of 982 persons had been recognized as refugees, while 4,562 were not granted such recognition. Asylum-seekers and those determined not to be refugees were accommodated in a number of detention centres located in the urban area of Hong Kong and the outlying islands. Refugees were accommodated in open centres and permitted freedom of movement and the right to work. The vast majority of this latter group were employed.

2.2.3 A downward trend in arrivals was noted during the winter months of 1989 and, in contrast with the preceding years, a further and far more substantial decrease in the arrival rate occurred during the first months of 1990, with the number of arrivals by May reaching only 22 per cent of that for the same period in 1989. In the early months of 1990, there was also a significant change in the ethnic background and origin of the new arrivals, the majority being ethnic Chinese from southern Viet Nam, in contrast to the preceding few years when the majority had been ethnic Vietnamese from northern Viet Nam. As of 30 April 1990, the total number of Vietnamese in Hong Kong stood at 54,718 of whom 9,280 were refugees who arrived before the cut-off date of 16 June 1988. Of the asylum-seekers who arrived after that date, 1,617 persons had been granted refugee status, 9,900 persons determined not to be refugees and 33,921 asylum-seekers were awaiting refugee status determination.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

2.2.4 In June 1989, the United Nations Secretary-General convened an International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees, at which a Comprehensive Plan of Action (CPA) was adopted: the CPA addressed issues related to arrivals and departures from Viet Nam, refugee status determination, resettlement and repatriation. The implementation of the CPA was overseen by a Steering Committee which met three times in 1989, and again in January 1990 and informally in May 1990.

2.2.5 During the first half of 1989, most of the voluntary repatriation teams were established and the promotion of voluntary repatriation began to show important positive results. The refugee determination procedures continued to be an issue of concern and several training seminars on refugee status determination were jointly organised by the Hong Kong Government and UNHCR to improve practice in this area.

2.2.6 Given the dynamics and complexity of the UNHCR programme, an emergency training workshop was also held in Hong Kong in May 1990. In early 1989, an assessment of the special needs of refugee women and children was conducted and a special report on social and mental health needs in Hong Kong was also prepared in co-operation with non-governmental organizations operating in this area. These two assessments resulted in a series of recommendations aimed, in particular, at improving the general conditions in the detention centres for asylum-seekers.

2.2.7 Some of these recommendations were implemented during the reporting period, while others were still being fine-tuned in view of the evolving conditions in the detention centres. In early 1990, an evaluation of UNHCR operations in Hong Kong was also undertaken, with particular attention being given to the effectiveness and impact of the activities undertaken by UNHCR and non-governmental organizations. The observations and recommendations that resulted from this Evaluation have helped to streamline some of the activities in the programme and were also being used in an on-going review of UNHCR operations in Hong Kong.

Durable solutions

2.2.8 Resettlement continued to be the main durable solution for those persons granted refugee status. The number of refugees resettled increased significantly from June 1989 onwards in accordance with the implementation of the CPA. A total of 4,996 persons left Hong Kong for resettlement countries in 1989 while between 1 January and 30 April 1990, a further 2,145 were resettled.

2.2.9 The number of persons who voluntarily repatriated also increased substantially in 1989 and by 31 December 1989, some 874 persons had thus returned to Viet Nam. This trend continued in 1990 when the number of asylum-seekers who were determined not to be refugees and who volunteered for the programme also started to rise. Between 1 January 1990 and 30 May 1990, a further 1,596 persons returned, bringing the total to 2,470 persons since the beginning of the programme. Care and maintenance, however, remained a major preoccupation for the Office in view of the conditions faced in the detention centres by a considerable number of asylum-seekers.

Arrangements for implementation

2.2.10 Assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers was provided by the Hong Kong authorities, voluntary agencies and UNHCR. The Hong Kong authorities implemented UNHCR-funded care and maintenance programmes, provided the land and were also responsible for financing the construction, maintenance and administration of detention centres including health services in the majority of these centres. The Kai Tak open centre was administered by the Hong Kong Christian Aid to Refugees. The Pillar Point Centre was run by the Hong Kong Housing Services for Refugees, while the remaining two open centres, San Yick and Tuen Mun, were run by the Housing Department of the Hong Kong Government.

2.2.11 Education and social services programmes in all centres are implemented by the voluntary agencies, as were the programmes providing assistance with legal advice in the preparation of grounds for review of "first instance" decisions denying refugee status. Medical services in refugee centres and in High Island as well as in part of Whitehead detention

centre were provided by voluntary agencies. These activities were financed mainly by UNHCR with only a small contribution from the voluntary agencies. UNHCR has a presence in all centres, was directly responsible for voluntary repatriation, participated as an observer and also gave advice in the status determination procedure.

General Programmes

Care and maintenance

2.2.12 Throughout 1989, care and maintenance continued to form a major component of UNHCR's assistance programme, ensuring the provision of basic food, water, health, sanitation, shelter and domestic needs as well as education, predominantly to school-aged children. In view of improved access to employment opportunities by refugees in Hong Kong, as well as further rationalization of assistance measures, the 1990 programme has been reduced by some 29 per cent. The proposed appropriation for 1991 foresees a further reduction in the level of assistance required by this particular caseload. Other factors such as a current steady rate of resettlement, and of increased voluntary repatriation, have also been taken into account, as well as the low rate of new arrivals during the first half of 1990.

2.2.13 The revised requirements for 1990 and projections for 1991 are as follows:

Sector	Revised Requirements for 1990 ($)	Estimated Requirements for 1991 ($)
Food	115,038	150,250
Transport	38,133	19,180
Domestic Needs	227,998	129,090
Water	78,772	568,230
Sanitation	278,703	44,240
Health	954,220	207,540
Shelter	224,620	230,170
Community Services	407,033	397,380
Education	1,064,133	200,320
Legal Assistance	15,627	12,780
Agency Operational Support	405,223	537,220
Project Personnel	750,800	780,800
Total	4,560,300	3,277,200

Resettlement

2.2.14 In 1989, counselling, documentation and processing in connection with resettlement were provided to refugees being resettled. UNHCR also

contributed to the French language training programme on behalf of refugees expected to be resettled in Francophone countries. The same range of activities will continue in 1990 although the appropriation has been revised upwards to account for increased related administrative costs. A similar range of resettlement assistance is proposed for 1991, based on current projections of needs, although the French language training programme will no longer receive UNHCR financial support as of 1991 as the implementing agency concerned will assume the full costs of this programme.

Programme Support and Administration

2.2.15 The 1989 obligations were increased to meet additional requirements due to massive arrivals of Vietnamese asylum seekers which necessitated the establishment of 10 contingency posts under Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE). The revised 1990 estimates account for the discontinuation of two professional posts under PPE. The 1991 initial projections include the extension of eight Professional and one General Service posts PPE.

Special Programmes

Comprehensive Plan of Action (CPA)

2.2.16 In 1989, the basic care and maintenance of asylum-seekers and persons not recognized as refugees after undergoing the status determination procedure was met through funds from the Special Programme on the same basis as that funded under the General Programmes. The rapid influx of asylum-seekers in 1989 created a major crisis in all sectors of assistance, which required considerable and complex mobilization of resources to meet basic needs. Special problems were faced as the population of asylum-seekers and the agencies assisting them had to be relocated to various centres throughout the year to cope with the increasing influx. Nonetheless, initiatives aimed at promoting community participation, particularly by women asylum-seekers, were begun in the detention centres in 1989 and continued to be expanded in 1990.

2.2.17 Asylum-seekers residing in detention centres pending their status determination and those who are screened out were expected to represent over 80 per cent of the UNHCR assisted population in Hong Kong in 1990 and were currently projected at over 90 per cent for 1991. The major emphasis during the remainder of 1990 and 1991 will thus be on further improvement of conditions in detention centres. If the current low arrival rates and expanded departure rates continue, all assistance efforts will be directed towards utilizing additional space available to improve agency services in the detention centres, including the expansion of vocational and related training activities.

2.2.18 Within the framework of the CPA, an allocation was set aside in 1989 to meet the requirements of carrying out the status determination procedure, including special needs of unaccompanied minors undergoing this eligibility process. The programme thus required the recruitment of appeal counsellors and interpreters as well as specially qualified case workers trained in social

work/psychology or related disciplines, and the provision for adequate administrative support to them through a non-governmental organization. The same range of services is to be provided to the substantial population of asylum-seekers remaining in 1990 and 1991 thus requiring a higher level of financial support than had been estimated.

2.2.19 Also within the framework of the CPA, an allocation was made in 1989 to promote and facilitate voluntary repatriation through 14 special teams of counsellors and interpreters for appropriate interviewing, documenting and advising potential repatriants. The allocation also covered travel and other related costs. Expanded levels of assistance are foreseen for 1990 and 1991 as increasing numbers of asylum-seekers and persons not granted refugee status may opt for repatriation. Up to 25 teams were foreseen to be engaged in these activities in 1990.

Programme Support and Administration

2.2.20 Funds covering the establishment of five posts were made available in June 1989 for the implementation of the Comprehensive Plan of Action (CPA) and are extended throughout 1990. Special funds were also made available in 1990 for one medical adviser and one nutritionist.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN HONG KONG

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990			1991	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
12,419.3 a/	5,019.0	4,580.3 b/		Care and maintenance including counselling for some 5000 refugees in camps	3,277.2
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
70.0 c/	110.0				
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
35.3 d/	38.0				
			RESETTLEMENT		
500.6	426.0	500.1		Counselling and specialized resettlement processing services for Indo-Chinese refugees	462.2
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
384.9	325.0	339.0		See Annexes I and II	279.7
13,410.1	5,918.0	5,419.4	Sub-total (1)		4,019.1
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
		112.7	OTHER TRUST FUNDS		115.5
56.1			Family planning services		
9,404.4			Construction of Pillar Point Centre		
			Programme support and administration		
73.3	67.0	42.0	Junior Professional Officer		42.0
4,565.8	13,098.0	39,286.9	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OF ACTION		50,763.1
14,099.6	13,165.0	39,441.6	Sub-total (2)		50,920.6
31.7	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)		-
27,541.4	19,083.0	44,861.0	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)		54,939.7

a/Of which US$ 23,145 incurred against overall allocation
b/Of which US$ 20,000 incurred against overall allocation
c/Obligation incurred against overall allocation
d/Of which US$ 981 incurred against overall allocation

2.3 INDONESIA

Country overview

Statistical information

2.3.1 The rate of arrival of Indo-Chinese refugees in Indonesia increased substantially in 1989, with 3,905 persons arriving by boat compared to 1,876 in 1988. The total Vietnamese refugee population at the end of 1989 was 4,428, compared with 2,354 in December 1988. The influx continued in early 1990, with more than 8,700 arrivals by 31 May 1990. By comparison, there were only 1,795 arrivals in the first five months of 1989. Departures for resettlement in 1989 totalled 1,840 compared to 2,024 in 1988. During the first five months of 1990, there were 399 departures for resettlement as compared to 491 for the same period a year earlier. Some 65 per cent of the total caseload was over 18 years of age and approximately 35 per cent of the refugee population was female. As of the end of May 1990, there were about 700 unaccompanied minors within the refugee and asylum-seeker population.

2.3.2 Since 17 March 1989, the cut-off date announced by the Government of Indonesia for Vietnamese boat arrivals, 15,000 asylum-seekers (including 1,350 Cambodians) had landed in Indonesia and were awaiting refugee determination as of the end of May 1990, while less than 500 refugees remained from the pre-cut-off date caseload. They were all being accommodated in Galang. Initially, there had been an attempt by the government to keep the refugees separated from the asylum-seekers. But with the influx of asylum-seekers and limited space available in Galang, it became impossible to keep the two groups apart. The Cambodians, however, have been maintained in a different area of Galang from the Vietnamese.

2.3.3 A number of Cambodian asylum-seekers continued to be directly under the care of the Branch Office Jakarta. As of 31 May 1990, some 86 such persons were being lodged in Jakarta. Most of them arrived in 1987 and early 1988, while another 10 arrived in 1989 and 15 in the first five months of 1990. There were 17 departures for resettlement in 1989 and another three by the end of May 1990.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

2.3.4 As a result of the cut-off date following which all new arrivals would have to undergo screening for eligibility determination within the framework of the Comprehensive Plan of Action (CPA), the accommodation arrangements outlined in the preceeding paragraphs became necessary. Due to the increased new arrivals, a limited upgrading of Galang took place in 1989, which resulted in 22 additional barracks with cooking and sanitation facilities at Site I. Even with these improvements, the facilities, however, proved insufficient as the new arrivals continued. A survey conducted by UNHCR's Technical Support Services in May 1990 recommended that basic shelter, water and sanitation facilities needed urgent improvement. This begun in June 1990 and should be concluded by September 1990.

Durable solutions

2.3.5. Resettlement will continue to be the main durable solution for the Indo-Chinese refugees. At the end of 1989, there were only 922 refugees remaining in the pre-cut-off date refugee population. One-third of that number had already been accepted for resettlement and were only awaiting departure. With the implementation of the CPA, voluntary repatriation also had to be considered and counselling to this effect as well as related training activities were already playing an important role in 1990 and would continue to do so in 1991.

Arrangements for implementation

2.3.6 The Refugee Task Force of the Indonesian Government continued to administer the camp, while the Indonesian Red Cross was responsible for health care, social welfare, tracing and mailing services. The Consortium of Save the Children Federation and the Experiment in International Living provided English language and vocational training, and cultural orientation. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) assisted in the medical sector and arranged the transportation of refugees to their countries of resettlement. In 1990, the World Food Programme (WFP) will supply rice and cooking oil at a total cost of $ 344,000.

General Programmes

Care and maintenance

2.3.7 UNHCR assistance in Indonesia in 1989 included care and maintenance for Indo-Chinese refugees pending their departure for third-country resettlement, and health care and social welfare activities. Galang Site I was re-opened in 1989 to accommodate part of the asylum-seekers and included renovation of a former office complex to establish a site where the screening could take place. Infrastructural improvements to the water supply, electrical power, kitchens, and bathing areas were included in the renovations to the barracks of Site I. Concurrently, the refugee food basket was reviewed to maximize cost savings, while meeting basic nutritional requirements. Domestic supplies for new arrivals were also reviewed. The care and maintenance allocation also continued to cover the needs of Cambodian refugees in Jakarta. No adjustment is foreseen for the revised estimate for 1990. The appropriation proposed for 1991 will cover the basic care and maintenance needs of recognized refugees at the same level as in 1990.

Resettlement

2.3.8 In 1989, English language and vocational training as well as cultural orientation were to be provided to facilitate integration into English-speaking resettlement countries, together with primary and secondary education on Galang. In 1990, primary and secondary education continued to be provided under this assistance to children, as well as language and vocational training relevant for resettlement. The appropriation proposed for 1991 will be limited to the needs for primary and secondary education for children, while language training and vocational education and related orientation activities will be covered, as required, through implementing arrangements governing a special education programme addressing the needs of asylum-seekers.

Programme Support and Administration

2.3.9 The revised 1990 estimates reflect the extension of one Professionnal post under Programme Support and Administration (PSA) in Jakarta which was initially scheduled for discontinuation in mid-1990, and the discontinuation of one General Service post in Tanjung Pinang under Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE).

Special Programmes

Comprehensive Plan of Action

2.3.10 In 1989, the basic care and maintenance of the asylum-seekers was met through funds from the Special Programme on the same basis as that funded under the General Programmes. Due to the influx of arrivals in the first half of 1990, the transit camp in Galang had to be upgraded to accommodate the new arrivals. Consequently, the approved 1990 allocation is revised upward to take into account the increased caseload and the upgrading of Galang.

2.3.11 Within the framework of the CPA, an allocation was set aside in late 1989 for carrying out eligibility determination and promotion of voluntary repatriation of asylum-seekers, as well as related public information activities. Under the refugee eligibility determination guidelines proposed by UNHCR, the screening procedure began in November 1989. Great emphasis is put on counselling services to asylum-seekers for voluntary repatriation in 1990, as well as vocational training and related educational activities. The same level of assistance is foreseen for 1991.

Programme Support and Administration

2.3.12 Introduced in mid-1989, the Comprenhensive Plan of Action (CPA) covers the staff costs and related expenditure for two Professional and one General Service post.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN INDONESIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990			1991	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
987.3 a/	367.0	389.0		Care and maintenance of Indochinese refugees pending resettlement	389.0
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
1.4 b/					
			RESETTLEMENT		
395.9 c/	697.0	425.6		Language training, vocational education and cultural orientation for Indochinese refugees to facilitate resettlement	217.0
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
324.2	271.0	352.7		See Annexes I and II	350.3
1,708.8	1,335.0	1,167.3	Sub-total (1)		956.3
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
111.8			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
			Programme support and administration		
51.7	50.0	1.0	Junior Professional Officer		1.0
836.1	1,122.5	5,258.4	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OF ACTION		3,764.9
999.6	1,172.5	5,259.4	Sub-total (2)		3,765.9
85.0	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)		-
2,793.4	2,507.5	6,426.7	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)		4,722.2

a/Of which US$ 5,748 incurred against overall allocation
b/Obligation incurred against overall allocation
c/Of which US$ 145 incurred against overall allocation

2.4 MALAYSIA

Country overview

Statistical information

2.4.1 As of 31 December 1989, the number of recognized refugees in Malaysia totalled 3,757, while 16,718 persons were registered as asylum-seekers who arrived after the cut-off date of 14 March 1989 which was announced by the Malaysian Government. Thus, the total population of refugees and asylum-seekers at the end of December 1989 stood at 20,475. During the first four months of 1990, the number of arriving Vietnamese boat people decreased dramatically to 992 compared to 9,626 during the same period last year. Departures during 1989 totalled 10,894, and there were 3,195 in the first four months of 1990, leaving a total population of 18,404 Vietnamese boat-people at the end of April 1990.

2.4.2 Nearly all asylum-seekers in Malaysia orginate from southern Viet Nam. The demographic breakdown of the population showed about 40 per cent women, while 33 per cent of the total population was estimated to be below 18 years of age. There were about 1,500 unaccompanied minors in Pulau Bidong camp. Since December 1989, all pre-cut-off date arrivals have been transferred to Sungei Besi camp, so that Pulau Bidong accommodated only asylum-seekers who arrived after 14 March 1989. It was anticipated that asylum-seekers who were granted recognition as refugees would be transferred to Sungei Besi camp for resettlement processing, while efforts to promote voluntary repatriation would be concentrated on Pulau Bidong. During the first quarter of 1990 a group of 1,040 Cambodian Muslims from Thailand were accepted for local settlement in Malaysia and were moved to Cherating camp.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

2.4.3 The Government of Malaysia set 14 March 1989 as the cut-off date whereby all new arrivals would have to undergo screening for eligibility determination within the framework of the Comprehensive Plan of Action (CPA). For Malaysia, as for other first-asylum countries in the region, this resulted in increased protection activities, particularly with the development and introduction of status determination and related procedures, including the promotion of voluntary repatriation as a durable solution. Related assistance programme activities involved the planning and implementation of special counselling and information dissemination activities to support both voluntary repatriation and eligibility determination. Particular attention was given to the needs of unaccompanied minors.

2.4.4 In the provision of basic care and maintenance, difficulties were encountered, especially in the sectors of sanitation and shelter. As a result of increased arrivals, the caseload on Pulau Bidong peaked at more than 16,000 in the spring of 1989, resulting in over-stretching of the capacity of the camp, which had been designed to accommodate 6,000. Two missions were undertaken by the Technical Support Services to give special attention to the shelter/sanitation and nutrition situations. The missions recommended a series of improvements to existing facilities, thus new shelters were expected to be completed by the end of July. Measures to increase community

development, particularly through greater participation and involvement of women and refugees in sanitation and camp maintenance, also proved successful. The nutritional value of food rations was reviewed and monitoring reinforced. Special care and counselling continues to be provided to vulnerable groups such as unaccompanied minors, single women and the handicapped.

Durable solutions

2.4.5 In the context of the CPA, efforts to enhance the potential or possibilities for voluntary repatriation were strengthened. Asylum-seekers and screened-out persons were provided with information regarding procedures and facilities for voluntary repatriation through counsellors, videos and other information-sharing means. As of the end of May 1990, 79 Vietnamese repatriated, and numbers were expected to increase during the rest of 1990 and in 1991. Resettlement was also accelerated as a result of speedier processing of applications by resettlement countries. The pre-cut-off date caseload in Sungei Besi was expected to have been reduced considerably by the end of 1990. Local integration was also considered for a selected number of Cambodian Muslim refugees.

Arrangements for implementation

2.4.6 A National Task Force within the Prime Minister's Department acted as the government's focal point on matters related to the programme for Vietnamese boat people. The Malaysian Red Crescent Society (MRCS) was UNHCR's operational partner for this programme. MRCS is assisted by personnel seconded by several organisations such as Médecins sans Frontières (MSF), World Concern, Ecoles sans Frontières, the Jesuit Refugee Service and a number of national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies. The Malaysian Muslim Welfare Organisation (PERKIM) was UNHCR's implementing partner for the programme of local integration of Indo-Chinese Muslims and was also responsible for overseeing their welfare in the post-integration phase. In addition to providing legal protection and care and maintenance to refugees and asylum-seekers, UNHCR was also directly responsible for facilitating their resettlement to third countries or their voluntary repatriation.

General Programmes

Emergency Fund

2.4.7 Due to the large influx of Vietnamese boat people during 1989, emergency funds were allocated to address urgent needs in shelter, sanitation and water.

Care and maintenance

2.4.8 The large influx of Vietnamese boat people and the increased camp population also placed severe pressure on all sectors of assistance. A water barge was hired to increase potable water, and to standby in case of a breakdown of the water tanker. Difficulties were temporarily encountered in the delivery of food due to shortage of staff to cope with the increased requirements and in obtaining local clearances to carry out repairs, maintenance and construction of shelter and sanitation facilities. The latter

were commenced during early 1990 and were expected to have been completed by the end of July. Increased refugee participation in all activities was promoted throughout 1989 and so far in 1990. As a result, the hygienic standards on Pulau Bidong improved significantly. As of 1990, recognized refugees were relocated to Sungei Besi. The education programme in Pulau Bidong, funded under Special Programmes, was reoriented towards promoting voluntary repatriation and better preparation of asylum-seekers for eventual reintegration in their home country. The revised requirements under care and maintenance for the current and projected recognized refugee population are as follows:

	Revised Requirements for 1990 ($)	Estimated Requirements for 1991 ($)
Food	629,407	308,090
Transport/logistics	188,498	112,024
Domestic needs/household support	132,642	67,631
Water	157,563	83,349
Sanitation	46,121	24,953
Health and nutrition	123,235	70,907
Shelter/other infrastructure	120,137	61,601
Community services	70,630	39,812
Education	225	225
Legal assistance/protection	18,782	13,474
Agency operational support	192,060	109,934
Total	1,679,300	892,000

Local settlement

2.4.9 As indicated earlier, following selection missions fielded by the Malaysian Government to Thailand during the second half of 1989, a group of 1,040 Cambodian Muslims were accepted for local integration in Malaysia. This group was accommodated in Cherating Camp as of the first quarter of 1990 where initial care and maintenance assistance on a gradually decreasing scale over 18 months was to be provided within the context of a local settlement programme. This programme foresees appropriate education, language and vocational training together with crop production and other income-generating activities.

2.4.10 The 1990 appropriation is planned to meet these varied activities until the end of the year, while the proposed 1991 appropriation is projected to cover the remaining six months of integration activities focused on this group pending any further selection of new settlers to Malaysia.

Resettlement

2.4.11 Resettlement of the pre-cut-off date caseload was accelerated during 1989 and most of the remaining refugees were expected have been resettled by the end of 1990. Thus, the 1990 appropriation has been reduced to correspond to up-dated resettlement projections for the year. The proposed appropriation

for 1991 is expected to meet resettlement needs of recognized refugees based on current rates of arrivals and eligibility determination.

Programme Support and Administration

2.4.12 The 1990 revised estimates and 1991 projections include increases in salaries and common staff costs, the reclassification of one General Service post to the Professional category, and the discontinuation of one Professionnal post under Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE).

Special Programmes

Comprehensive Plan of Action

2.4.13 In 1989, basic care and maintenance for the asylum-seekers was met through funds from the Special Programme on the same basis as that funded under the General Programmes. Due to the influx of asylum-seekers who are now living in Pulau Bidong while awaiting status determination, the financial requirements for a similar basic level of assistance in 1990 have been increased. Higher projections for 1991 are based on estimates of asylum-seekers in 1990 and 1991 as well as of persons not granted eligibility status over the same period who do not opt for voluntary repatriation.

2.4.14 Within the framework of the CPA, an allocation was established as of January 1990 to cover eligibility determination activities in Malaysia, particularly the administrative cost for government officials and interpreters involved in status determination procedures. This allocation has been slightly increased to more adequately strengthen and expand eligibility determination teams who had to process a considerable number of asylum-seekers. The proposed allocation for 1991 is calculated to address needs based on current population projections and rates of implementation.

2.4.15 Allocations were also established in 1990 to cover the cost of Vietnamese counsellors involved in promotion of voluntary repatriation, vocational training and related educational activities of the substantially increased population of asylum-seekers at Pulau Bidong. These allocations have been slightly increased based on actual implementation requirements during the first quarter of 1990, and similar levels of assistance are proposed for 1991.

Programme Support and Administration

2.4.16 Major changes affecting this office in 1990 and 1991 are due to the implementation in 1989 of the CPA which covers staff costs and related general operating expenses for five Professionnal posts.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN MALAYSIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990			1991	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
3,951.7 a/	3,377.0	1,679.3		Care and maintenance of Indo and non-Indochinese refugees	892.0
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
4.0 b/					
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
53.3 c/		620.5		Support to self-sufficiency activities for Cambodian Muslims	487.5
			RESETTLEMENT		
746.5 d/	885.0	505.7		Vocational education, language training and cultural orientation for Vietnamese refugees pending resettlement abroad	338.2
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
371.2	474.0	488.7		See Annexes I and II	508.9
			EMERGENCY FUND		
500.0					
5,626.7	4,736.0	3,294.2	Sub-total (1)		2,226.6
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
13.7			Programme support and administration		
196.3	166.0	175.5	Junior Professional Officer		175.5
2,273.1	3,171.0	6,259.3	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OF ACTION		5,597.3
2,483.1	3,337.0	6,434.8	Sub-total (2)		5,772.8
118.8	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)		-
8,228.6	8,073.0	9,729.0	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)		7,999.4

a/Of which US$ 8,542 incurred against overall allocation
b/Obligation incurred against overall allocation
c/Of which US$ 33 incurred against overall allocation
d/Of which US$ 20,000 incurred against overall allocation

2.5 PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Country overview

Statistical information

2.5.1 As of the end of 1989, Papua New Guinea hosted some 7,700 Irian Jayan refugees and some 30 refugees of other nationalities living in urban areas. Of the former group, 4,500 refugees were assisted by UNHCR (some 3,300 at East Awin settlement site and some 1,200 at five open camps in West Sepik Province), while the remaining 3,200 were accommodated at five border camps maintained by national authorities. During the course of 1989, a total of 242 refugees were relocated from the border camps to a local settlement site in East Awin, while 75 persons were voluntarily repatriated and four persons of other nationalities were resettled.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

2.5.2 Relocation movements from border camps to the East Awin settlement site were suspended until the amendment to the Migration Act was passed, which only came into effect in the last quarter of 1989. Moreover, budgetary constraints precluded large-scale movements by aircraft.

2.5.3 At East Awin, the basic infrastructure was further consolidated during 1989, and self-sufficiency activities expanded. A notable achievement was provision of electrical power at the Iowara administrative centre, where a health centre and income-generating workshops are located.

Durable solutions

2.5.4 Given the prevailing circumstances in the region, it was not expected that large-scale repatriation would take place in the near future. Thus, with the change in Papua New Guinea policy that allows the Irian Jayan refugees to be locally settled, assistance activities continued to focus on achieving self-sufficiency.

Arrangements for implementation

2.5.5 As in past years, assistance to refugees continued to be co-ordinated by the Government of Papua New Guinea. The Border Affairs Commission, a body attached to the Department of Provincial Affairs, was responsible for the day-to-day administration of refugee programmes. The Montfort Catholic Mission and Refugee Care Netherlands (ZOA) implemented or participated in the implementation of activities in the education and medical services respectively.

General Programmes

Local settlement

2.5.6 With the change in policy by the Papua New Guinea Government that now allows for the local settlement of Irian Jayans, previous activities funded

under a care and maintenance appropriation refocused on reinforcing self-sufficiency opportunities for some 6,000 persons in East Awin of whom 1,000 were expected to be transferred from border camps. While for the rest of 1990, refugees would receive food assistance on a progressively decreasing scale, the bulk of activities will concentrate on expanding crop production, animal husbandry and other income-generating activities as well as skills training for young refugees and women, teacher training, and primary and secondary education. A similar focus is foreseen for activities in 1991 under the programme which should benefit some 7,000 refugees by then in East Awin.

2.5.7 The 1990 appropriation is revised downwards to reflect progressively scaled-down food assistance as refugees achieve agricultural self-sufficiency. A slightly reduced appropriation is proposed for 1991 to reflect further projected progress in the economic self-sufficiency of the East Awin settlement.

Repatriation

2.5.8 While 75 persons were assisted to voluntarily repatriate to Irian Jaya, some 600 to 1,000 persons were estimated to have also returned spontaneously. By the end of May 1990, a total of 15 persons were assisted to return home. It was expected that refugees would continue to opt for UNHCR-assisted repatriation in 1990 and 1991, although at lower-than-projected levels.

Programme Support and Administration

2.5.9 The revised 1990 estimates include previously unforeseen increases in common staff coasts. The initial 1990 projections reflect savings from the discontinuation by December 1990 of one Professional post (PSA).

Special Programmes

Education Account

2.5.10 Up to 13 refugee students will benefit from post-secondary education in 1990, two of whom were admitted to the University of Papua New Guinea in 1990. Up to 16 refugee students are projected to be assisted at this level of education in Papua New Guinea in 1991.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990			1991	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			G E N E R A L P R O G R A M M E S (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
1,649.2 a/					
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
29.1	32.0	10.0		Promotion of voluntary repatriation and related assistance to some 150 prospective repatriants	10.0
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
	1,744.0	1,257.9		Strengthening of self-sufficiency for some 17,000 Irian Jayans	1,235.5
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
263.1	242.0	281.7		See Annexes I and II	185.1
1,941.4	2,018.0	1,549.6	Sub-total (1)		1,430.6
			S P E C I A L P R O G R A M M E S (2)		
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
22.4	24.9	24.9	16 university scholarships		24.8
7.4			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
206.2			Food		
236.0	24.9	24.9	Sub-total (2)		24.8
2,177.4	2,042.9	1,574.5	GRAND TOTAL (1-2)		1,455.4

a/Of which US$ 4,250 incurred against overall allocation

2.6 PHILIPPINES

Country overview

Statistical information

2.6.1 The number of Vietnamese seeking temporary asylum in the Philippines in 1989 almost doubled that of 1988. The first-asylum camp in Palawan received 6,679 persons, including 1,726 rescued at sea. Some 2,206 refugees departed for resettlement in third countries, thus the population stood at 9,659 at the end of 1989. During the first four months of 1990, there were only 204 arrivals and the first-asylum camp population stood at 8,207. Approximately 60 per cent of the population was over 18 years old while 40 per cent was female. Unaccompanied minors totalled some 480 as of the end of May 1990. At the end of 1989, there were 243 non-Indo-Chinese refugees, primarily Iranians, in the Philippines, compared with 264 at the end of 1988.

2.6.2 As in the past, the Philippines continued to accord temporary admission, for periods of approximately six months, to Indo-Chinese refugees from first-asylum camps in the region who have already been accepted for resettlement elsewhere. These refugees, as well as Vietnamese in transit under the Orderly Departure Programme (ODP), were accommodated at the Philippine Refugee Processing Centre (PRPC) in Bataan, where they received language training and orientation before proceeding to their countries of resettlement. The average refugee population of the PRPC during 1989 was 16,305, and, as of the end of April 1990, the camp population stood at 17,462.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

2.6.3 In 1989, UNHCR continued to provide care and maintenance to Indo-Chinese refugees while promoting and facilitating resettlement. A significant development in 1989 was the commencement of determination of refugee status of the Indo-Chinese asylum-seekers in line with the context of the Comprehensive Plan of Action (CPA). The implementation of the CPA required also the provision of care and maintenance to persons undergoing eligibility screening.

2.6.4 Another major development in late 1989 was the grant of presidential approval for setting up a Regional Refugee Transit Centre (RRTC) in the Philippines for the pre-cut-off date and/or recognized refugees so as to lessen the burden of over-crowding in other first-asylum countries in the region, mainly in Hong Kong. Following a survey conducted by UNHCR's Technical Support Service in late 1989 and early 1990, it was agreed that the Bataan site would be expanded to accommodate the RRTC. The RRTC was to be operational by mid-July 1990. Non-Indo-Chinese refugees continued to receive assistance from UNHCR in setting up small, viable business.

Durable solutions

2.6.5 Within the framework of the CPA, voluntary repatriation has become a more prominent durable solution and, as a result, counselling services were extended to Indo-Chinese asylum-seekers as well as to those screened-out in 1990. This will continue in 1991. Resettlement will also continue to be the main durable solution for Indo-Chinese who are granted refugee status.

Arrangements for implementation

2.6.6 The Palawan first-asylum camp was operated by the Western Command, a unit of the Armed Forces of the Philippines. The PRPC at Bataan and the Manila Transit Centre were administered by the Philippine Government Task Force on International Refugee Assistance and Administration. UNHCR also entered into agreements with a number of organizations or agencies, including the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Philippine National Red Cross, Community and Family Services International (CFSI) and World Relief Corporation, for the implementation of specific activities under the overall co-ordination of UNHCR. WFP will provide food assistance in 1990 amounting to 4,410 MT at a total cost of $ 2.08 million.

General Programmes

Care and maintenance

2.6.7 Due to the sharp increase in first-asylum caseload, the Palawan First-Asylum Camp (PFAC) was expanded in 1989 to accommodate a further 4,500 asylum-seekers. Despite the rise in the refugee population, the PFAC administration continues to be efficient. With the implementation of the CPA, there was a re-direction of the counselling service not only towards resettlement but also voluntary repatriation. A planned phasing out of English language and skills courses geared toward resettlement in a third country was being considered, with more emphasis then given to mother-language literacy and skills training geared to improving the living conditions of the returnees.

2.6.8 No revision is foreseen for the care and maintenance allocation benefiting Indo-Chinese refugees in 1990, which was planned on the same basis as in 1989. A slight reduction is made in the allocation benefiting non-Indo-Chinese refugees due to exchange rate gains. The proposed appropriation for 1991 maintains the same planning levels of assistance for Indo-Chinese refugees while a further decrease is foreseen in the allocation relevant to non-Indo-Chinese in view of their progressive levels of self-sufficiency. The total care and maintenance requirements for 1990 and projections for 1991 are as follows:

	Revised requirements for 1990 ($)	Estimated Requirements for 1991 ($)
Food	487,177	487,176
Transport/shelter	60,349	60,349
Domestic needs/household support	159,611	121,666
Water	8,272	8,272
Sanitation	42,870	42,870
Health and nutrition	150,147	138,066
Shelter/other infrastructure	34,938	34,938
Community services	4,822	4,822
Education	94,336	94,336
Legal assistance/protection	20,258	20,258
Agency operational support	100,620	90,747
Project Personnel	46,300	50,400
TOTAL	1,209,700	1,153,900

Resettlement

2.6.9 To facilitate resettlement, UNHCR continued to provide for housing, food, domestic and hygiene supplies, water, health care, and other basic needs for the refugees in the Philippine Refugee Processing Centre (PRPC) while they awaited resettlement. The resettlement countries concerned directly provided for language training and cultural orientation, medical and immigration clearance and transportation to and from the centre. On the whole, the nutritional status, shelter, sanitation, education, health and security situation of the refugees remained satisfactory. The problems in health services experienced in the Centre in 1988 were successfully controlled in 1989. Furthermore, good primary care was being provided in neighbourhood clinics.

2.6.10 The appropriation for 1990 is revised to cover the requirements of a larger resettlement caseload and takes account of exchange rate gains. A similar level of assistance is proposed for 1991, with only a slight reduction reflecting the discontinuation of UNHCR contribution to Ecoles sans Frontières (ESF). As of 1991, ESF will fully cover the costs of French language training for refugees being resettled to francophone countries. The total requirements for 1990 and projections for 1991 are as follows:

	Estimated Requirements for 1990 ($)	for 1991 ($)
Food	3,006,380	3,006,380
Transport	624,466	624,466
Domestic needs	349,818	349,818
Water	72,300	72,300
Sanitation	88,643	88,643
Health	937,273	937,273
Shelter	537,564	537,564
Community services	424,518	424,518
Education	20,000	0
Legal assistance	8,542	8,542
Agency operational support	576,796	576,796
Project Personnel	87,000	86,300
TOTAL	6,733,300	6,712,600

Local settlement

2.6.11 In 1989, some 98 non-Indo-Chinese refugees and their families received local settlement assistance from UNHCR, in the form of financial and legal assistance to establish income-generating projects. No revision of the assistance is foreseen for the current year and it is proposed to continue into 1991 on the same basis.

Programme Support and Administration

2.6.12 The increase in 1989 obligations over the revised estimates is due to higher-than-projected common staff costs. The revised 1990 estimates and 1991 projections remain stable.

Special Programmes

Comprehensive Plan of Action

2.6.13 In 1989, Indo-Chinese asylum-seekers had been provided with basic care and maintenance assistance on the same basis as that provided under the General Programmes. Similar arrangements and levels of assistance will continue throughout 1990 and into 1991 within the framework of the CPA. A separate allocation has been made in the first quarter of 1990 for the establishment of the RRTC for accommodating Indo-Chinese refugees from the region, especially Hong Kong, pending resettlement. It is planned to be operational by mid-July 1990. Also within the framework of the CPA, allocations were made in late 1989 to meet requirements for carrying out eligibility determination and promotion of voluntary repatriation of asylum-seekers. These activities were to continue in 1990 and 1991 at the same level of assistance.

Programme Support and Administration

2.6.14 Due to the implementation of the CPA two Professional posts were created in 1989 and one in mid-1990.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN PHILIPPINES

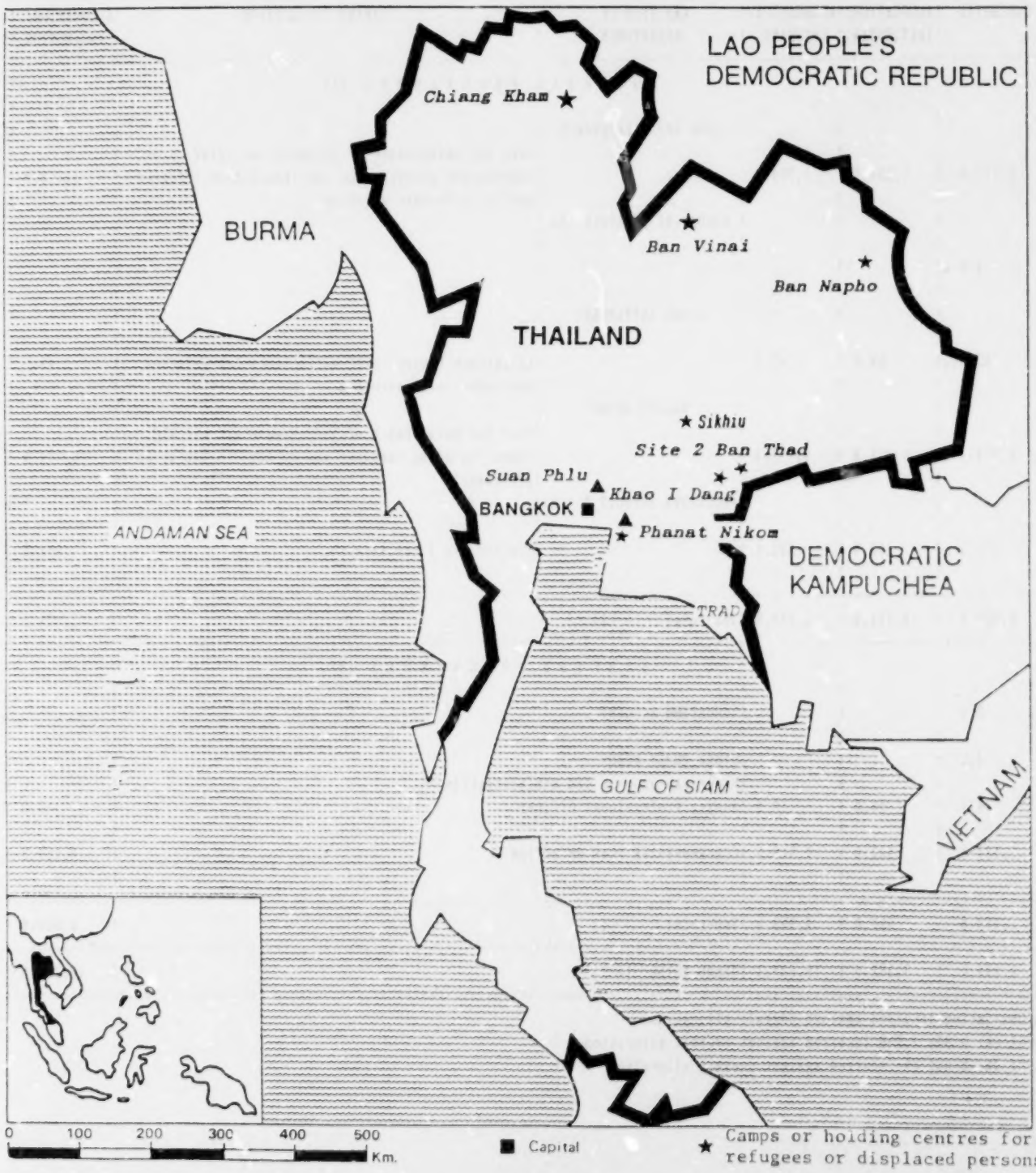
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990			1991	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
1,418.5	1,295.0	1,209.7		Care and maintenance of refugees including subsistence allowance to non-Indochinese refugees pending a durable solution	1,153.9
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
2.9 a/					
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
63.8 b/	56.0	43.0		Assistance towards self-sufficiency for selected non-Indochinese refugees	43.0
			RESETTLEMENT		
6,279.7 c/	6,814.0	6,733.3		Care and maintenance of Indochinese RPC and RTC cases including language and cultural orientation programmes	6,712.6
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
255.5	269.0	262.6		See Annexes I and II	262.2
8,020.4	8,434.0	8,248.6	Sub-total (1)		8,171.7
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
3.6			EDUCATION ACCOUNT		
0.9			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
			Programme support and administration		
44.1	56.0	10.0	Junior Professional Officer		10.0
1,124.0	902.0	7,349.5	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OF ACTION		2,057.8
1,172.6	958.0	7,359.5	Sub-total (2)		2,067.8
9,193.0	9,392.0	15,608.1	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)		10,239.5

a/Obligation incurred against overall allocation
b/Of which US$ 7,858 incurred against overall allocation
c/Of which US$ 25 incurred against overall allocation

THAILAND

Area.....514,000 sq. km
Estimated population.....53,600,000 (mid-87)
Population density.....Approx. 104.3 per sq.km
Rainy season.....May-October



2.7 THAILAND

Country Overview

Statistical information

2.7.1 At the end of 1989, the total number of Indo-Chinese refugees assisted by UNHCR stood at 99,935, compared to 107,756 at the end of 1988. During 1989, some 25,000 Indo-Chinese refugees left Thailand for resettlement. However, the departures were largely offset by new arrivals and natural population growth. At the end of April 1990, the total refugee population stood at 99,714 comprising 67,429 Lao, 16,580 Cambodians, 14,963 Vietnamese and 742 non-Indo-Chinese.

2.7.2 During 1989, a total of 4,373 Vietnamese boat people arrived while 7,659 departed for resettlement in other countries. During the same period, 2,387 Vietnamese refugees arrived by land, of whom 1,696 departed for resettlement. Between 1 January and 30 April 1990, some 8,341 Vietnamese arrived by boat and land, while 2,760 departed for resettlement. Although there were no new Cambodian arrivals in UNHCR camps during 1989, some 4,586 Cambodians who had unofficially entered the Khao-I-Dang Holding Centre over the years were registered in February 1989 for transfer to a new camp named Ban Thad. From January 1989 to the end of April 1990, a total of 7,115 Cambodians departed Thailand for resettlement, 5,074 of them by the end of December 1989. Eight Cambodians voluntarily repatriated during 1989. Some 35 had done likewise by the end of June 1990.

2.7.3 During 1989, 3,350 Lao were admitted to UNHCR camps as compared to 14,268 in 1988, while from January to April 1990, another 1,501 were registered. A total of 12,267 departed for resettlement in 1989, whereas departures from 1 January to 30 April 1990 totalled 3,309. Agreement has recently been reached between Thailand and Laos to increase the rate of repatriation to 500 persons per month. During 1989, some 1,698 Lao were repatriated from Thailand, while 403 went home by end March 1990. The number of non-Indo-Chinese refugees increased yet to 390 by the end of 1989 from 274 in the previous year. At the end of April 1990, the number had increased yet further to 742 with the majority being Myanmari.

2.7.4 As of 31 December 1989, some 23 per cent of the total refugee population were adult women, while 49 per cent were children, of whom nearly half were girls. The Cambodian refugees were located at Khao I Dang and Ban Thad Camps, whereas the Lao refugees and asylum-seekers were accommodated in camps at Ban Napho, Ban Vinai, Ban Nam Yao and Chiang Kham. The Vietnamese were accommodated at Phanat Nikhom.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

2.7.5 The Royal Thai Government set 14 March 1989 as the cut-off date following which all new arrivals would have to undergo eligibility determination within the framework of the Comprehensive Plan of Action (CPA). The formal modalities for refugee-status determination were consequently finalized only relatively late in the year, and some questions relating to access by UNHCR to asylum-seekers were the subject of continuing consultations during the first quarter of 1990. Two of the more concrete achievements since

the adoption of the CPA were that there were no recorded pushoffs from Thailand and the Vietnamese refugee population was consolidated at Phanat Nikhom.

2.7.6 During 1989, the rate of voluntary repatriation of Lao increased substantially as a result of improved relations between the Royal Thai Government and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, as well as sustained UNHCR initiatives to improve clearance and related voluntary repatriation procedures with the authorities concerned. These higher rates of return have been maintained during the first three months of 1990. Following the United Nations Secretary-General's nomination of UNHCR as the lead agency for the anticipated voluntary repatriation of Cambodians, UNHCR carried out preliminary preparations and planning for such an operation in close collaboration with other United Nations agencies and a number of NGOs. As in previous years, resettlement to third countries remained the main durable solution for refugees in Thailand. Pending resettlement or more recently increasing opportunities for voluntary repatriation, care and maintenance continued to be provided to the refugee population. Financial constraints faced by UNHCR during 1989 necessitated the advancement of efforts to better rationalize assistance levels and costs.

2.7.7 The needs of vulnerable groups among persons of concern to UNHCR in Thailand continued to receive special attention. Victims of violence, predominantly Vietnamese boat arrivals, remained one of UNHCR's priority groups. Psycho-social and material needs continue to be met while negotiations were pursued for earlier access to this group. With regard to refugee children and in CPA recommendations on this matter, efforts made in 1989 resulted in the establishment of a UNHCR Panel and a Special Committee including representatives from the Royal Thai Government, to focus on unaccompanied minors. The UNHCR Panels initially focused on the pre-cut-off-date caseload and activities and covered all aspects of identification, interviewing, documentation and determination of "best interests of the child" leading to either resettlement in a third country or repatriation to Viet Nam. Providing a general framework for all efforts to this end, specific procedures to be used for the determination of the best interests of these children were prepared. Until 15 January 1990, UNHCR efforts included the post-cut-off-date caseload.

2.7.8 Additional areas targeting assistance to refugee women and children include concerted efforts in cross-sector, integrated parental-child care and nutrition education, increasing student attendance in the primary education programmes, and increasing enrollment in adult literacy programmes which enhance future prospects for refugee women upon either resettlement or repatriation.

Durable solutions

2.7.9 In the framework of the CPA, voluntary repatriation has taken an added significance as a feasible durable solution, particularly on behalf of Vietnamese refugees and asylum-seekers. Resettlement is, however, expected to continue to represent the predominant solutions in the near future.

Arrangements for implementation

2.7.10 The UNHCR assistance programme was implemented in co-operation with the Ministry of Interior in respect of the Lao and the Vietnamese refugees and with the Supreme Command of the Royal Thai Armed Forces for the Cambodians. A sizeable number of local and international voluntary agencies played an important role in providing material assistance and other services from funds provided by UNHCR and/or by the agencies themselves. Whenever possible, UNHCR enlisted the co-operation and assistance of other United Nations agencies, particularly the World Food Programme (WFP), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Border Relief Operation (UNBRO), which was also the implementing agency for the delivery of some material assistance to the refugees at Ban Thad Camp.

General Programmes

Care and maintenance

2.7.11 The financial constraints faced by UNHCR in 1989 affected the programme in Thailand. Economies were made mainly through the revision of food rations, a partial freeze in maintenance of infrastructure and the review of certain areas within the health sector, especially concerning resettlement-oriented cases. A significant increase in the number of non-Indo-Chinese asylum-seekers in the latter part of 1989 necessitated an increase in the resources allocated for care and maintenance of this caseload. The care and maintenance appropriation proposed for 1991 reflects projected success of current cost-saving measures as well as estimated reductions in the Indo-Chinese caseload through resettlement and voluntary repatriation.

2.7.12 The revised requirements for 1990 and proposed appropriations for 1991 are as follows:

	Revised requirements for 1990 ($)	Estimated requirements for 1991 ($)
Food	5,970,880	4,956,530
Transport/Logistics	309,930	331,630
Domestic needs	2,696,670	2,596,160
Water	325,600	231,530
Sanitation	448,600	405,870
Health/Nutrition	1,900,440	1,667,240
Shelter/Infrastructure	712,200	906,810
Community services	182,400	184,640
Education	491,259	336,080
Legal assistance	147,581	81,680
Agency Operational support	1,218,040	1,069,230
Project personnel	1,173,800	1,125,500
Total	15,577,400	13,892,900

Resettlement

2.7.13 In 1989, counselling services and activities related to resettlement continued to be provided, including the maintenance of updated, computerized information and appropriate processing of resettlement applications in formats applicable to respective governments and other interested parties. Travel and related expenditure were also financed during the year for persons who were resettled but whose travel was not paid by the government of the receiving country or by any other source.

2.7.14 Such activities, including expenses related to the corresponding staff, will also be included in 1990, although at a slightly lower cost, due to administrative cost-saving measures, and a reduced incidence of resettlement to countries not able to cover the required travel costs. A similar level of support is proposed for 1991 based on current projections.

Programme Support and Administration

2.7.15 The revised 1990 estimates and initial 1991 projections reflect savings in staff costs and general operating expenses due to the discontinuation of one Professional post under Programme Support and Administration (PSA) and two Professionnal posts, one National Officer and three General service posts under Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE).

Special Programmes

Anti-Piracy Programme

2.7.16 This programme, in its ninth year of operation, was implemented by a number of Royal Thai Government entities, such as the Navy, the marine police, the harbour department and the public prosecutors' office. It was funded by a number of governments and UNHCR provided the necessary co-ordination among the government agencies as well as liaison with the donor governments. The programme included air and sea patrols, arrests of suspected pirates, and several other activities aimed at suppression of piracy. The percentage of boats attacked has declined significantly over the years, but as effective patrolling, arrests and prosecution have improved, the attacks on asylum-seeking boats have become more severe. The programme was projected to continue in 1991.

Comprehensive Plan of Action (CPA)

2.7.17 In 1989, asylum-seekers were provided with basic care and maintenance assistance on the same basis as that provided under the General Programmes. Similar arrangements and levels of assistance will continue throughout 1990 and 1991 within the framework of the Comprehensive Plan of Action (CPA). The care and maintenance allocation for 1990 is increased to reflect necessary repairs and upgrading to the Sikhiu Camp to accommodate Vietnamese asylum-seekers not granted refugee status under the CPA arrangements.

2.7.18 With the development of status-determination procedures in the last quarter of 1989, funds were made available to cover related legal support to eligibility-determination panels. Allocations to continue supporting status-determination arrangements on behalf of Lao and Vietnamese asylum-seekers have been necessary in 1990 and projected for these types of activities in 1991 but further streamlined into one allocation.

2.7.19 Similarly, in addition to continued assistance to voluntary repatriation of Lao refugees who in prior years were covered by the General Programmes, funds were made available in 1990 to support counselling and related services for the promotion of voluntary repatriation among Vietnamese as well as other Indo-Chinese refugees and asylum-seekers. A single allocation is projected to cover the respective promotion of voluntary repatriation activities for these groups in 1991.

Other trust funds

2.7.20 Allocations are projected for both 1990 and 1991 to continue supplementary anti-piracy efforts including mental and physical health care to victims of piracy attacks. Special contributions are also received from the European Community (EC) for the procurement of rice for six camps administered by the Minister of Interior and Supreme Command. Other contributions in kind or cash are often received from private as well as government sources to complement assistance activities.

Programme Support and Administration

2.7.21 Three posts linked to the screening of Lao have been extended until mid-1991. Under the CPA, six Professionnal posts were created in mid-1989, two of which are scheduled for discontinuation in 1990.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN THAILAND

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990			1991	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
18,087.9 a/	17,070.0	15,577.4		Care and maintenance of Indo-Chinese refugees including legal and social services. Supplementary allowances to non Indo-Chinese refugees	13,892.9
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
196.4	181.0				
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT		
2.3 b/					
			RESETTLEMENT		
1,399.0	1,660.0	1,173.7		Travel and other resettlement related costs	1,140.1
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
997.2	1,156.0	1,105.8		See Annexes I and II	1,060.2
20,682.8	20,067.0	17,856.9	Sub-total (1)		16,093.2
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
356.4			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
305.4	450.0	1,128.0		Supplementary activities to anti-piracy effort	1,100.0
8,353.9	4,700.0			Rice donation for camps	
126.9	85.0	100.0		Health	
50.1		72.0		Programme support and administration	
72.8		73.0		Junior Professional Officer	73.0
1,078.5	2,345.5	4,864.7		COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OF ACTION	2,757.8
				ORDERLY DEPARTURE PROGRAMME	
48.1	55.0	126.3		Programme support and administration	130.3
1,553.7		2,400.0		ANTI-PIRACY PROGRAMME	2,400.0
11,945.8	7,635.5	8,764.0	Sub-total (2)		6,461.1
156.9	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)		
32,785.5	27,702.5	26,620.9	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)		22,554.3

a/Of which US$ 966 incurred against overall allocation
b/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

2.8 VIET NAM

Country overview

Statistical information

2.8.1 According to government estimates, the number of Cambodian refugees in the country totalled 15,000 at the end of 1989. The majority were assisted by UNHCR in four rural settlements. In 1989 and during the first four months of 1990, a total of 1,943 and 290 persons, respectively, were resettled to third countries raising to 11,462 persons the total number of Cambodian refugees resettled from Viet Nam since 1980. Only 916 refugees were recorded to have voluntarily repatriated during 1989. Although the majority of the Cambodian refugees were of urban background, only an average of 30 per cent of them lived outside UNHCR-assisted settlements over the years. A significant level of self-reliance was achieved through agricultural production and other individual income-generating activities in the present four rural settlements. Women representd 53 per cent of the caseload, while 21 per cent were children under the age of 15 years.

2.8.2 The number of departures of Vietnamese nationals for resettlement abroad under the Orderly Departure Programme (ODP) more than doubled during 1989 to 43,177 persons as compared to the 1988 figure of 21,275. The departure rate continued to increase in 1990 with 18,902 persons having left during the first four months. It was projected that some 60,000 persons would depart during the 1990.

2.8.3 The voluntary repatriation programme, which started in the region in March 1989, progressed satisfactorily. By the end of May 1990, a total of 2,470 persons had returned from Hong Kong, mainly to northern Viet Nam and 148 persons from other first asylum countries to the southern part of Vietnam. It was expected that up to to 1,000 persons would return every month from Hong Kong, while an increasing number of boat people from Malaysia, the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand were expected to return during the latter part of the year.

Major developments and achievements in 1989 and the first quarter of 1990

2.8.4 Self-sufficiency in agricultural activities continued to be the focus of assistance to the refugee population, while some success was achieved in the introduction of small-scale income-generating projects in 1989. The results of these efforts have, however, not yet been sufficient to reduce the requirement of basic food, which, together with the cost of fuel for commodity transport, still formed a large part of the programme budget. The self-reliance programme in the largest centres in Song Be Province has been entrusted to the provincial authorities. The programme focuses on income-generating activities through diversified cash-crop production on a co-operative or private enterprise basis. Some refugees were also working as wage-earners in the surrounding farms and factories.

2.8.5 The Orderly Departure Programme (ODP) showed increased progress in 1989 with the main destinations continuing to be the United States, Australia and Canada. Persons who voluntarily repatriated to Viet Nam in 1989 from Hong Kong and other countries of the region received assistance under a special

UNHCR programme to integrate in their places of origin. Monitoring of returnees to ensure their rapid rehabilitation was an on-going part of the assistance to returnees.

Durable solutions

2.8.6 The promotion of economic self-reliance in the rural settlements continued to be the main objective of UNHCR assistance to the Cambodian refugees in Viet Nam. It was planned to phase out at the end of 1991. While resettlement to third countries would continue to be promoted, only a small number of refugees would be affected, most of them family reunion cases. The refugee population continued to show no major interest in voluntary repatriation to Cambodia as of the close of the period under review.

2.8.7 UNHCR efforts in Vietnam in 1990 will also continue to focus on ODP from Vietnam and on the expansion of the activities related to voluntary repatriation of Vietnamese citizens from countries of first asylum, particularly measures to facilitate their reintegration in their communities of origin. Assistance to returnees will be an increasing feature of UNHCR activities in Vietnam. Projects to facilitate the reintegration of returnees were at various stages of consideration by non-governmental organizations, and UNHCR had also obtained the support of other United Nations agencies under the co-ordination of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for longer term development programmes in areas affected by current and projected returnees.

Arrangements for implementation

2.8.8 The Government of Viet Nam implemented the programme of assistance to the Cambodian refugees through the Ministry of Labour, War Invalids and Social Affairs. The execution of the projects was entrusted to the "Comité de gestion des réfugiés" in Ho Chi Minh City for the two settlements located in the Ho Chi Minh City administrative area and to the People's Committee of Song Be Province in the two settlements located there. Some 85 per cent of the total refugee population was in Song Be Province.

2.8.9 The ODP was implemented by the Vietnamese Working Group, a task force composed of representatives from various ministries in Hanoi, local authorities in Ho Chi Minh City and provincial authorities, under the direct supervison of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The International Organization for Migration (IOM), in addition to its responsibilities in connection with medical clearances, assumed a more direct role in organizing departures.

2.8.10 The Vietnamese Returnee Programme was implemented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Interior (Department of Immigration) and the Ministry of Labour, War Invalids and Social Affairs. The latter was more specifically in charge of assistance to facilitate the re-integration of returnees.

General Programmes

Local settlement

2.8.11 The initial appropriation for 1990 is revised downwards to correspond to actual feasible implementation within the year. The proposed appropriation for 1991 is projected to permit the phase-out of the programme at the end of 1991, by reducing care and maintenace activities, while emphasizing final income-generating plans.

Resettlement

2.8.12 This appropriation is used to cover the resettlement costs for refugees to countries that do not cover such costs directly. During 1989, some 170 Cambodians were resettled under this appropriation, mainly to France. A similar number is expected to be resettled in 1990. The same level of assistance is proposed for 1991.

Programme Support and Administration

2.8.13 Savings in 1989 obligations under Programme Support and Administration (PSA) were due to lower-than-projected common staff costs. The revised 1990 estimates and initial 1991 projections reflect the discontinuation of one Field Service Post under PSA.

Special Programmes

Orderly Departure Programme

2.8.14 The Orderly Departure Programme (ODP) from Viet Nam was begun following the conclusion of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Viet Nam and UNHCR on 30 May 1979. The programme facilitates the legal departure of Vietnamese nationals to third countries for family reunion and other humanitarian reasons. The requirements for the ODP are slightly increased in 1990 in view of the accelerated departure rates. A similar level of assistance is projected for 1991.

Comprehensive Plan of Action

2.8.15 Within the context of the Comprehensive Plan of Action (CPA), assistance continued to be provided in 1990 to facilitate the re-integration of returnees to cover their immediate needs including limited cash grants, assistance toward housing, as well as tools and equipment to ensure their occupational re-insertion. Administrative support was also provided to the Government of Viet Nam, the implementing partner. A new transit centre in Ho Chi Min City was planned to be established in 1990 as well as a vocational training programme for returnees in Haiphong City to be implemented by the Ministry of Labour and the Japan Volunteer Centre (JVC). Other projects specifically designed to facilitate the vocational reintegration of returnees in Haiphong and Quang Ninh provinces were also foreseen for implementation in 1990.

Programme Support and Administration

2.8.16 Under the Comprehensive Plan of Action (CPA), two posts were created in 1990 for the implementation of the returnee programme.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN VIET NAM

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990			1991	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			LOCAL INTEGRATION		
626.9	1,151.0	951.0		Assistance towards self-sufficiency to some 15,000 Cambodian refugees in four rural settlements	500.0
			RESETTLEMENT		
55.0	55.0	55.0		Travel and related costs for resettlement of Cambodian refugees	55.0
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
414.9	572.0	440.2		See Annexes I and II	431.5
1,096.8	1,778.0	1,446.2	Sub-total (1)		986.5
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
6.2			Clothing		
984.1			Food		
			Programme support and administration		
52.2	33.0	69.5	Junior Professional Officer		69.5
744.2	400.0	1,871.6	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OF ACTION		5,185.0
			ORDERLY DEPARTURE PROGRAMME		
2,020.0	1,990.0	1,763.3	Operations		1,763.3
112.0	131.0	140.4	Programme support and administration		119.9
3,918.7	2,554.0	3,844.8	Sub-total (2)		7,137.7
40.6	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)		-
5,056.1	4,332.0	5,291.0	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)		8,124.2

2.9 OTHER COUNTRIES AND AREAS IN ASIA

Area overview

Bangladesh

2.9.1 At the end of 1989, there were 93 persons of concern to UNHCR, including 34 Iranians and 44 Somalis. As of the end of April the total caseload had risen to 163 persons, mainly due to an increase in the number of Somali asylum-seekers. As in previous years, the UNHCR programme continues to provide basic care and maintenance to refugees who had no other source of income. A limited educational assistance programme was also provided to refugee students at the post-secondary level. Most of the refugees lived in Dhaka. Similar types of assistance are proposed in 1991, including educational assistance at the primary level.

2.9.2 Out of the estimated 280,000 stranded Pakistanis who are scattered in 66 camps in Bangladesh and awaiting repatriation, the repatriation, of some 500 persons scheduled in January 1989 was postponed at the last moment, at the request of the Pakistani authorities. A further attempt to repatriate the group will largely depend upon political developments in the region. Other major concerns of UNHCR in the area will be the situation following developments relevant to the estimated 65,000 Chakmas who have sought asylum in India and who are expected to return to Bangladesh.

India

2.9.3 At the end of 1989, a total of 9,549 refugees were benefitting from UNHCR's assistance programme in India, comprising 8,451 Afghans, 982 Iranians and 116 refugees from various other countries. During 1989, some 1,231 persons were resettled from India to 13 different countries. In addition 1,304 refugees spontaneously departed from India, another 33 voluntarily repatriated to Afghanistan and 19 to the Islamic Republic of Iran during 1989.

2.9.4 Vitrually no Iranian asylum-seekers were received after the beginning of 1989, but there continued to be a considerable increase in the number of Afghan nationals approaching the UNHCR office for assistance. Thus by the end of May 1990, the number of persons receiving UNHCR assistance had risen to 12,018, comprising 11,098 Afghans, 791 Iranians and 129 refugees of other nationalities. A total of 1,897 persons, mainly Afghan, were also awaiting determination of their status by UNHCR. In the first five months of 1990, some 580 persons had been resettled to various countries from India. In addition, 327 refugees either spontaneously departed from India, or their refugee status was revoked upon review. Furthermore, some 72 persons comprising 69 Afghans, two Iranians and one of another nationality voluntarily repatriated to their respective.

2.9.5 For the vast majority of the refugees in India, the UNHCR assistance programme was their only source of financial help. UNHCR continued to implement its assistance programme without any formal implementing

arrangements. Community counselling centres established in areas of high refugee concentration continued to provide information on governmental and non-governmental facilities available to the refugees, resettlement counselling, vocational training, primary health care and language classes.

2.9.6 A large part proportion of the UNHCR assistance programme continued to be concerned with provision of care and maintenance comprising bi-monthly subsistence allowance, medical care, assistance for the handicapped, counselling, legal assistance and assistance to meet other essential needs. Almost 50 per cent of the refugee population in India are women and children. In order to provide for the special needs of this group, a number of measures were taken, including special language classes and vocational training activities for women in the community centres, and priority resettlement for those at risk. In 1989, some 130 women benefited from vocational training activities and 2,900 children were provided educational assistance at various levels. Special nutritional diet was also provided for lactating mothers, and vulnerable and malnourished children.

2.9.7 Since 1984, the government has continued to grant Afghan and Iranian refugees recognised by UNHCR with annually renewable residence permits. This has contributed greatly to the refugees' sense of security during their stay in India. While, generally, refugees are not permitted to seek jobs in the labour market, a limited degree of self-employment is possible in the informal sector of the local economy.

2.9.8 The allocation for care and maintenance in 1990, which includes educational assistance at the primary and secondary levels, has been adjusted to match the increased needs of a larger caseload. Cost of living increases have thus far been met through gains on exchange over the approved programme levels and close monitoring of needs within the refugee caseload, although the rate of subsistence allowance payable to refugees has been kept at the 1989 level. Reviews are thus under way to assess the current range of assistance provided to an increasing caseload and identify possible measures for areas of rationalization. Measures being applied in 1990 include giving priority to primary education and vocational training over strictly academic secondary education. Consequently, secondary education assistance in 1990 has been restricted only to on-going students from last year. Efforts are also under way to identify a greater number of public education placement opportunities at all levels to meet the increased demand of the larger caseload.

2.9.9 The local settlement allocation in 1990 has been slightly increased above the amount actually obligated in 1989 to assist some 80 refugees and their families. Such self-sufficiency assistance has had an impact in reducing the refugees' dependence on UNHCR assistance and permitting a phasing out of subsistence allowance. The proposed allocation for 1991 is expected to benefit the same number of refugees, and reviews are underway to examine what implementing arrangements can be identified to maximize the benefits of this type of assistance in the future.

2.9.10 The voluntary repatriation allocation for 1990 has been slightly increased to reflect the actual rate of implementation in repatriation matters. The proposed appropriation for 1991 will ensure continued provision of this assistance, which covers travel and related expenses.

2.9.11 The number of beneficiaries under the Education Account for scholarships at the post-secondary and university levels has been increased from 103 to 125 for 1990 to meet increasing needs. The same number of scholarships is projected for 1991.

Japan

2.9.12 The a total refugee population, which was 6,575 at the beginning of 1989, had reached 8,383 persons by 31 December 1989. Some 98 per cent of these were Vietnamese including those born in Japan or who had been transferred there from other countries in South-East Asia on the basis of disembarkation guarantees. During the course of 1989, some 318 Indo-Chinese refugees were resettled, five repatriated and 45 were naturalized and settled locally. By the end of 1989, some 2,114 refugees remained in 11 government and UNHCR-funded facilities throughout Japan awaiting durable solutions. The number of non-Indo-Chinese asylum-seekers increased from 133 at the beginning of the year to 152 by December 1989.

2.9.13 Beginning in May 1989, Japan experienced, for the first time, an influx of Vietnamese refugees arriving directly by boat, most of whom had transited along the Chinese coast. The influx continued through the month of September, by which time Japanese officials had determined that many of the arrivals had embarked from China and were, therefore, suspected of being either Chinese nationals or Vietnamese refugees formerly settled in China. These persons were not granted "landing permits for temporary refugee" but were transferred to immigration detention centres and placed under the care of Japanese authorities pending their return to China. The first group of 301 Chinese nationals returned to China on 23 December 1989. As of the end of that month, some 1,377 persons suspected of having come from China remained in immigration centres.

2.9.14 On 13 September 1989, the Japanese authorities announced new measures to deal with Vietnamese boat people in line with the Comprehensive Plan of Action (CPA). These measures called for refugee status determination for Vietnamese arriving in Japan on or after that date. A Memorandum of Understanding was concluded between the UNHCR Branch Office in Tokyo and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 6 October 1989 outlining UNHCR's role in these procedures.

2.9.15 In addition to Vietnamese boat people rescued at sea and disembarked in Japan, the Japanese Government continued to accept Indo-Chinese refugees from other asylum countries in South-East Asia for local settlement. The total number of Indo-Chinese refugees having settled in Japan since 1979, including direct arrivals, ODP and those selected from other asylum countries, was 6,465 persons as of the end of 1989 and 6,627 by the end of April 1990.

2.9.16 UNHCR provided Vietnamese asylum-seekers with care and maintenance assistance in the form of food, medical care, inland transport and interpretation services. UNHCR also encouraged the local integration of asylum-seekers by providing direct settlement allowances, language training and cultural orientation courses. Under the new status-determination procedures adopted by the authorities in September 1989, UNHCR also provided legal advice and assistance with formalities in connection with their

applications for refugee status. Assistance in first-asylum camps continued to be administered by Caritas Japan, the Japanese Red Cross, Rissho Kosei-Kai and the Foundation for the Welfare and Education of Asian People. Some 38 per cent of the Indo-Chinese refugee population consisted of women.

2.9.17 As in previous years, public information activities, including the publication of Refugees magazine in Japanese, were financed in 1989 from trust funds to encourage mass media interest and to support local fund-raising activities.

2.9.18 The approved appropriation for care and maintenance for 1990 is supplemented by a special trust fund allocation to take into account the increased caseload of asylum-seekers and provide care and maintenance to this group on the same basis as that funded by the General Programmes.

Lao People's Democratic Republic

2.9.19 In contrast with previous years, during 1989 there was a significant increase in the number of repatriations to the Lao People's Democratic Republic. A total of 1,716 persons officially returned under the auspices of UNHCR (1,698 voluntary returnees from Thailand and 18 from third countries), bringing the total number of persons officially repatriated to Laos since the beginning of the programme in 1980 to 5,125. Most beneficiaries were lowland Lao (1,458), while the remainder (258) belonged to groups of highland dwellers. A group of 212 lowland Lao who had not been granted refugee status in Thailand repatriated to the Lao People's Democratic Republic in 1989. As in previous years, individuals or small groups continued to repatriate spontaneously from Thailand. Approximately 20,000 such persons are estimated to have returned to the Lao People's Democratic Republic. At the beginning of the first quarter of 1990, repatriations continued to be organized on a regular basis, although at a lower monthly rate.

2.9.20 A bilateral Lao-Thai meeting was followed by two tripartite Lao-Thai-UNHCR meetings, at which it was decided to simplify the application procedure for voluntary repatriation and return and to organize regular transfers. It was thus possible not only to organize the rapid return of candidates who have been waiting for months, but also to stimulate greater interest in repatriation among refugees in the camps in Thailand. At a further tripartite meeting in May 1990, ways were discussed of continuing to encourage voluntary repatriation, in particular among highland refugees. The government also demonstrated its interest in the overall problem of Indo-Chinese refugees by participating in the international conference in Geneva in June 1989 and in the preparatory or follow-up meetings.

2.9.21 On their return to the Lao People's Democratic Republic, all returnees were given individual assistance to meet their immediate needs, i.e. rice (to cover a 10-12 month period), agricultural implements, domestic utensils and tools depending on their professional skills. The cost of transporting returnees to their villages of origin or of a new place of residence chosen by them were also met by UNHCR. Special assistance was given to some returnees who had difficulty in reintegrating.

2.9.22 UNHCR paid regular visists to Lao returnees to assess their degree of reintegration into their community of origin. These interviews showed that rural returnees encounter few serious problems, since they are united with their relatives in their village of origin and in most cases regain possession of their former land holdings and resume their traditional activities. In contrast, urban returnees face different problems, such as the search for employment and housing, which delays their reintegration; UNHCR was frequently called on to provide supplementary aid for some of them.

2.9.23 Eight reintegration projects initiated between 1986 and 1988 in the provinces of Champassak, Saravane, Savannakhet, Khammouane, Oudomxay and Bokèo were completed during 1989. The slowness with which they were implemented was principally attributable to the lack of materials and experts and the lack of co-ordination among the various technical agencies involved. In October 1989, an information seminar was organized at the national level on UNHCR's mandate and programmes and the government's role and activities on behalf of asylum-seekers, refugees and returnees.

2.9.24 Immediate assistance to returnees and operational support costs continued to be covered in 1990. It has been decided to shorten the stay of returnees in transit centres after their return from abroad and gradually to offer a cash grant to replace the individual aid currently provided in kind.

2.9.25 Five projects were initiated in 1989 and implemented in early 1990 to improve living conditions in those villages or districts that have received a large number of returnees. The principal sectors in which this assistance is concentrated are agriculture, health and education. A new type of aid for rural returnees (in the form of the loan of buffaloes and agricultural equipment) was introduced in two provinces in 1989. It is planned to submit an assistance project in Bokèo province that will mainly benefit highland dwellers who returned in 1989 as well the population of the host villages.

2.9.26 UNHCR hopes to be in a position to provide partial aid to the vocational training centre of the municipality of Vientiane, which was opened in 1985 at the initiative of UNHCR and offers technical training in various fields to young returnees and to other persons in search of skills. It is also planned to carry out research into employment in Vientiane in order to make it easier for young urban returnees to find employment and to adopt instruction currently dispensed in the camps in Thailand in order to facilitate the reintegration of returnees. Two regional seminars for officials from the Ministry of Social Affairs are planned for the last quarter of 1990: one will mainly provide officials with training in managing UNHCR assistance programmes, while the other will focus more on an examination of and an action plan for the return of highland refugees.

2.9.27 The Ministry of Social Affairs and Veterans is the main partner for the implementation of UNHCR programmes. The Ministry's provincial departments are responsible for implementing assistance projects.

Macau

2.9.28 At the end of 1989, the number of Indo-Chinese refugees at the Kaho Refugee Centre on the island of Coloane had decreased from 440 at the

beginning of the year to 401, and 90 per cent of these were Vietnamese of ethnic Chinese origin. Resettlement continued throughout 1989, with 77 departures, with an additional 48 departures during the first quarter of 1990. As of 31 March 1990, some 322 refugees were still at the Kaho Centre. It was planned to reduce the camp population to 250 persons or less by the end of 1990. At that time, the Kaho Centre, which is administered by Catholic Relief Services, will be closed and the remaining population integrated into the local community.

2.9.29 Under UNHCR's care and maintenance assistance programme food was provided for the most needy as well as medical care, clothing, utilities and inland transportation. The refugees were permitted to seek outside employment and most of them were economically integrated. The approved 1990 allocation has been increased to permit final repairs of centre facilities and payment of termination benefits for the staff at the Kaho Centre in accordance with Macao's Labour regulations. No allocation is foreseen in 1991.

Nepal

2.9.30 In 1989, a total of 140 refugees was assisted in Nepal by UNHCR. By the beginning of May 1990 this number had increased to 201, including 133 Afghans. This reflected an increase registered in the number of asylum seekers from Afghanistan. Care and maintenance requirements have been revised to provide assistance to an average of 200 persons during 1990. The same level of care and maintenance assistance is proposed for 1991.

Republic of Korea

2.9.31 The number of Vietnamese asylum-seekers in the Republic of Korea increased from 123 persons at the beginning of 1989 to 229 by the end of the year. The number of direct arrivals in 1989 totalled 193 persons while departures to third countries for resettlement totalled 94. By the end of April 1990, the caseload awaiting solutions stood at 227 persons.

2.9.32 Under UNHCR's care and maintenance programme, Vietnamese asylum-seekers in Korea were accommodated in a refugee centre in Pusan and provided with food, medical care, clothing, utilities and inland transportation. They were also assisted with pre-departure formalities. The assistance programme was implemented by the Korean National Red Cross in co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The 1990 allocation has been increased to meet the needs of the larger caseload. The proposed allocation for 1991 is based on a projected reduction in the number of refugees in transit.

Singapore

2.9.33 At the end of 1989, the number of Indo-Chinese refugees in camps in Singapore was 324 as compared to 203 at the end of 1988. There were 1,392 arrivals (close to a 100 per cent increase over the previous year) and 1,293

departures for resettlement during the course of the year. At the end of May 1990, the caseload had declined to 118 persons. A total of 87 non-Indo-Chinese cases (129 persons) approached the Office, of whom 23 cases were of Iranian nationality. Some 13 cases (27 persons) were recognized and resettled in various third countries.

2.9.34 Under the care and maintenance programme, refugees were provided with subsistence allowance, shelter at the Hawkins Road camp, medical care and related social services while awaiting resettlement. Under UNHCR's overall co-ordination, the Singapore Red Cross Society distributed subsistence allowances. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) provided medical care, while the Catholic Welfare Services was responsible for camp administration, education, social welfare services and resettlement counselling. The allocation for 1990 is slightly revised downwards as a result of better monitoring and management of care and maintenance expenditures, particularly medical referrals. A similar level of assistance is proposed for 1991. Care and maintenance assistance is supplemented by funds from Special Programmes to meet the rising number of refugees transiting in camps in Singapore without a confirmed durable solution. An allocation is also made available from Special Programmes to support refugee status determination procedures in the context of the CPA.

Resettlement

2.9.35 UNHCR bears the travel expenses of refugees accepted for resettlement in countries that do not meet these costs. In addition, UNHCR covers the costs relating to the registration and update of refugee bio-data as well as pre-departure costs such as medical examination, documentation and related staff costs from this appropriation. Beginning in 1990, and in keeping with the CPA, a new guarantee system for the disembarkation of people rescued at sea and the initial stages of refugee-status determination procedures have been introduced.

Special Programme for Cambodian Returnees

2.9.36 UNHCR's programme of assistance to returnees to Cambodia aims at promoting the repatriation of Cambodian refugees and displaced persons as well as facilitating the reintegration of some 400,000 returnees who have repatriated since 1979. The majority of these people returned to their homeland between 1979 and 1983 from Thailand and Laos, mainly to the provinces of Battambang, Siem Reap, Mondulkiri and Ratanakiri and from Viet Nam to the eastern provinces of Prey Veng, Svay Rieng and Takeo. Spontaneous movements of return, albeit in smaller numbers, have continued in subsequent years. During June 1990 a group of 37 Cambodians repatriated voluntarily with the assistance of UNHCR.

2.9.37 UNHCR's programme began in September 1980 as an emergency relief operation, focusing on the distribution of kits (cloth, tools, domestic utensils) and rice to returnees, mainly in the provinces of Battambang, Siem Reap, Takeo, Prey Veng and Svay Rieng. As the distribution of standard relief kits proved to be insufficient in assisting the returnees to become self-reliant, UNHCR has also been involved, since 1984, in reintegration assistance at the villages level.

2.9.38 These projects involve the rehabilitation of small-scale community facilities (schools, health dispensaries), promotion of self-reliance through creation of income-generating workshops (blacksmithery, carpentry, weaving, sewing), and support to enhance agricultural production. The aim is, on the one hand, to help the returnee families re-establish themselves more rapidly and, on the other, alleviate the additional burden placed on the villges by improving their absorption capacity.

2.9.39 Four projects that begun in 1988 continued implementation in 1989; two were reintegration projects in Khum Phsar Dek, Kandal Province and Khum Ba Phnom, Prey Veng Province, and the other two projects were geared to providing vocational rehabilitation and treatment to returnees who were physically handicapped or suffered from tuberculosis. Also begun in 1989 was the construction of a warehouse with facilities to maintain project vehicles and to strengthen logistical and administrative support to the Cambodian Red Cross which implemented UNHCR projects. These projects were expected to be completed during the course of 1990.

2.9.40 In the context of promoting voluntary repatriation, an Aide-Mémoire was signed in January 1989 with the authorities in Phnom Penh on principles and procedures governing voluntary repatriation to Cambodia. The main objective was to ensure that voluntary repatriation, as an option, could be made available to refugees from Cambodia, especially those in Thailand who have not been selected for resettlement in third countries. On 5 July 1989, the Secretary-General of the United Nations designated the UNHCR as the lead agency for the Cambodian Repatriation Operation. With the onset of the peace dialogue among the factions and the withdrawal of foreign troops in September 1989, contingency planning for large-scale repatriation from Thailand has been underway in consultation with other agencies involved.

2.9.41 An inter-agency workshop, with the objective of obtaining optimal co-operation in the planning for re-integration/rehabilitation activities, was organized in Bangkok during March 1990. Preliminary recommendations were drawn up for assistance in the sectors of health, education and income-generation. International and non-governmental agencies participated in this workshop. Subsequently, an inter-agency repatriation mission was undertaken to Cambodia during May/June 1990 for an appraisal and re-assessment of logistical and pre-positioning measures foreseen in the preliminary planning for repatriation with the view to identify needs in key sectors (health, water, shelter, agriculture, education, employment creation in non-agricultural sectors and administration), and to define possible inter-linking with existing programmes and plans of United Nations agencies and NGOs. The mission proposed a phased approach to cover initial activities related to, inter alia, training programmes, mine awareness campaign, repatriation information/dissemination, planning of de-mining and physical infra-structure preparations. The timing of implementation of such a phased plan remains dependant on the conditions of security and a peace settlement.

Special Programme for Returnees in Sri Lanka

2.9.42 The Peace Accord of July 1987, signed between the Governments of Sri-Lanka and India, provided a framework for resolving conflict between the Tamils of Sri-Lanka and the Sri Lankan Government. The Accord foresaw,

inter-alia, the return of Sri Lankan Tamil refugees from India to their homes in Sri Lanka. In the process of re-establishing peace and restoring normalcy in the north-east Province, the Government in Colombo requested UNHCR assistance in the re-integration of Sri Lankan Tamils returning mainly from India. UNHCR, together with the Sri Lankan authorities organized reception, registration, medical screening and provided emergency relief packages to every family upon arrival in Talaimannar in Mannar and Kankesanthurai in Jaffna.

2.9.43 Between December 1987 and March 1989, some 43,000 Sri Lankan Tamils benefitted from UNHCR reintegration assistance in various forms. Out of these 43,000 persons, transportation of some 25,600 Tamils was organized by the Government of India by boats from Rameswaram in southern India to Sri Lanka, while some 17,300 had returned spontaneously. According to the Government of India, some 90,000 Tamils presently residing in the State of Tamil Nadu would return to Sri Lanka once normalcy returned to the north-east of the Island. Reports indicated that around 2,000 Tamils had fled to India fearing a deterioration in the security situation in the north-east of Sri Lanka, following the final withdrawal of the Indian Peace-Keeping Force (IPKF), which was completed before the end of March 1990. For the last few months, the Sri Lankan Government has been engaged in talks with various Tamil groups, including Liberation Tigres of Tamil Ealam (LTTE), aimed at resolving the ethnic problem and restoring normalcy in the north-east of Sri Lanka.

2.9.44 UNHCR assistance was provided for the rehabilitation of productive and service sectors such as basic housing, drinking water supply, health services, small-scale irrigation, access roads to newly set-up cluster housing, manpower skills-training of youths, fisheries and crop production. Most of these activities have been completed and a UNHCR programme evaluation, carried out earlier this year, noted that UNHCR assistance had contributed significantly to the Sri Lankan Government's greater efforts toward the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the north-east of the island. The assistance to returnees conformed to the aid package established for internally displaced persons under the Government's Unified Assistance Scheme.

2.9.45 The implementation of UNHCR's Special Programme of Limited Assistance is carried out by the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction through its Project Co-ordination and Monitoring Unit, which draws technical assistance from line ministries in the respective areas of assistance sectors. Médecins sans Frontières (MSF), together with the Ministry of Health, participated in medical screening of arrivals of returnees at the piers during the initial period and thereafter continued to provide out-reach services in the most affected districts of the north-east of Sri Lanka, which will be taken over during the course of the year by the competent local health authorities and other NGOs operating in the areas.

2.9.46 One of the major components of UNHCR's programme is construction of individual low-cost housing units with the participation of beneficiaries at all stages of construction. Some 2,600 housing units had been completed by the end of March 1990 and some 4,800 housing units were under construction at various stages of completion. In 1990, UNHCR support will be provided mainly for completion of the remaining housing units. Materials and cash requirements covering skilled labour will be provided through UNHCR and monitored in collaboration with the National Housing Development Authority (NHDA). In addition, assistance will be given for support to the Ministry of

Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (MORR) in strengthening of the Project Co-ordination and Monitoring Unit (PCMU) to enhance implementation and monitoring of various resource inputs channelled through the Ministry. It also will enable UNHCR to gradually hand over various activities to competent national organizations.

2.9.47 Implementation of UNHCR housing assistance in Mannar, Jaffna and Vavuniya is undertaken jointly by the District authorities, the local offices of the NHDA and UNHCR. In Trincomalee District, in addition to NHDA, three local NGOs, namely the Eastern Human Economic Development (EHED), the Rotary Club and the Trincomalee District Development Foundation (TDDF), are participating in implementation in selected areas with UNHCR covering some of their operational costs.

Programme Support and Administration

2.9.48 The 1990 revised estimates and 1991 initial projections for India include the discontinuation of one National Officer's post under General Programmes Programme Support and Administration (PSA) by the end of 1990. Lower obligations in 1989 in Japan under General Programmes PSA and Programme Personnel Expenditure (PPE) were due to savings on common staff costs. One post was created in 1990 for the implementation of the CPA under Special Programmes (PPE). One General Service post under Special Programme (PSA) in Laso is scheduled for discontinuation in 1990. The revised 1990 estimates for Nepal reflect an increase in general operating expenses under General Programmes PSA. In Cambodia, the office activities are entirely financed under Special Programmes (PSA/PPE). Out of the eight posts financed under General Programmes (PSA) in Sri Lanka, one Professional post will be discontinued in the last quarter of 1990 as reflected in the revised 1990 estimates. All posts financed under Special Programmes (PPE) are scheduled for discontinuation in the course of 1990.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990			1991		
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION		PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)			
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE			
51.2	47.0	76.0	Bangladesh			82.0
3,432.0 a	4,557.0	5,215.3	India			5,228.7
2,509.4 b	1,300.0	927.4	Japan	Basic assistance pending a durable solution		1,000.0
260.5	203.0	296.0	Korea	including, as appropriate, subsistence allowances		179.5
129.9	70.0	124.8	Macao	medical care, education, counselling and legal		
152.4 c	87.0	92.4	Nepal	services		92.4
400.3	292.0	61.6	Singapore			56.3
8.2 d			Other countries			
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION			
9.2 d	7.8	9.0	India	Travel and related costs		9.0
1.8 d			Other countries			
			LOCAL SETTLEMENT			
40.0	94.0	57.6	India	Establishment grants towards income generating self-sufficiency activities		57.6
			RESETTLEMENT			
	178.0		Japan			
1,998.5 e	1,805.0	1,609.0	Various countries	International transportation, medical examinations and related arrangements		1,462.5
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.			
	139.0	111.5	Bangladesh			
136.2	193.0	183.9	India			140.8
963.1	1,308.0	1,301.0	Japan			1,296.8
	74.0	81.1	Laos	See Annexes I and II		93.0
	147.0	167.8	Nepal			146.5
137.1	159.0	178.4	Singapore			132.4
	196.0	237.7	Sri Lanka			247.3
			EMERGENCY FUND			
120.0			Various countries			
10,349.8	10,856.8	10,730.5	Sub-total (1)			10,224.8

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN EAST AND SOUTH ASIA (continued)

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990			1991		
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION		PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)			
			EDUCATION ACCOUNT			
16.5	16.5	17.5	Bangladesh	9 university scholarships		17.5
73.0	78.5	104.3	India	125 university scholarships		104.3
0.4			Other countries			
389.9			OTHER TRUST FUNDS			
86.4			Bangladesh			
2,668.7		1,500.0	Sri Lanka	Returnee programme		
592.7			Japan			
			Programme support and administration			
122.9	192.0		Japan			
			Junior Professional Officers			
		51.0	Bangladesh			51.0
36.0	28.0	76.0	India			76.0
48.0	55.0		Cambodia			
54.5	44.0	12.0	Laos			12.0
			COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OF ACTION			
1,019.6		4,333.9	Japan			1,994.9
580.1	1,029.0	1,238.0	Laos	Operations		512.2
27.1	51.0	91.7	Laos	Programme support and administration		63.9
		244.9	Singapore			265.0
			KAMPUCHEAN RETURNEES			
563.5	684.0	576.7	Operations			276.2
139.8	131.0	223.3	Programme support and administration			189.7
			NAMIBIA REPATRIATION OPERATION			
73.6			India, Sri Lanka			
6,492.7	2,309.0	8,469.3	Sub-total (2)			3,562.7
			REGULAR BUDGET (3)			
231.4	-	-	India			-
95.0	-	-	Japan			-
27.1	-	-	Laos			-
23.2	-	-	Singapore			-
376.7	-	-	Sub-total (3)			-
16,842.5	13,165.8	19,199.8	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)			13,787.5

a/Of which US$ 1,459 incurred against overall allocation
b/Of which US$ 4,602 incurred against overall allocation
c/Of which US$ 213 incurred against overall allocation
d/Obligation incurred against overall allocation
e/Of which US$ 8,880 incurred against overall allocation

2.10 OCEANIA

Area overview

Statistical information

2.10.1 At the end of 1989, the number of refugeees in Australia was estimated at 97,915. During that year, some 10,739 persons were accepted for resettlement in the country under the Refugee and Special Humanitarian Programme. Of this number, some 5,270 Indo-Chinese were accepted for resettlement and 4,759 were Family Reunion cases under the Orderly Departure Programme (ODP). Other new arrivals included 1,727 refugees from Europe, 943 from the Middle East, 594 from other parts of Asia, 132 from Africa and 2,070 from Latin America. There were 1,163 applications for recognition of refugee status in Australia, more than double the 1988 figure.

2.10.2 At the end of 1989, the refugee population in New Zealand totalled 4,666. According, to official government figures a total of 802 refugees was accepted for resettlement (including 476 from Indo-China, 96 Iranian Baha'is, 149 Assyrians and 68 Poles), as compared with 838 in 1988. A total of 120 refugees entered New Zealand under the ODP in 1989. The number of applications for refugee status received by the Ministry totalled 330, also more than doubling the previous year's figure.

Major developments

2.10.3 The implementation of a new Migration Act in Australia in late 1989 appears to have stimulated a number of persons to regularize their status. Whereas some 50 applications for refugee status were received each month during 1989, some 500 applications were lodged per month during the first quarter of 1990.

Durable solutions

2.10.4 Local integration under established national procedures remained the main durable solution for those who were granted refugee status in the countries covered under this Chapter.

Arrangements for implementation

2.10.5 In addition to Australia and New Zealand, the UNHCR Regional Office in Canberra covers eight independent nations in the South Pacific. It works in close co-operation with the relevant departments of the Australian and New Zealand Governments, in particular with the Departments of Immigration, Local Government and Ethnic Affairs as well as Foreign Affairs and Trade in Australia, and the Department of Labour, and Ministry of External Relations and Trade in New Zealand. UNHCR also has observer status on the Determination of Refugee Status (DORS) Committee in Australia and the Inter-Departmental Committee on refugees (ICOR) in New Zealand. Voluntary agencies concerned with refugees include Austcare, the Refugee Council of Australia, and the Inter-Church Commission on Immigration and Refugee Resettlement in New Zealand.

General Programmes

Care and maintenance

2.10.6 In 1989, UNHCR contributed to the Refugee Advice and Casework Service (RACS) in Australia, which provided free counselling to 377 asylum-seekers on matters concerned with their refugee status and residence applications. Projected numbers of RACS clients for 1991 total 400. UNHCR will continue to contribute financially to the activities of RACS on a progressively decreasing scale ending in 1993. The 1990 contribution has been slightly decreased from previous projections and is set to decrease further in 1991.

Programme Support and Administration

2.10.7 Higher 1989 obligations in Australia were due to increases in salaries and common staff costs which are also reflected in the revised 1990 estimates and initial 1991 projections.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN OCEANIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1989	1990			1991	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	NOTED ALLOCATION/ INIT.ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
			CARE AND MAINTENANCE		
39.7 a/	25.0	23.5		Legal counselling for asylum-seekers from various countries	20.0
			VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION		
17.8 b/					
			PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADM.		
425.6	420.0	419.7		See Annexes I and II	432.7
483.1	445.0	443.2	Sub-total (1)		452.7
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
30.0			OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
			Programme support and administration		
		54.0	Junior Professional Officer		54.0
0.5			NAMIBIA REPATRIATION OPERATION		
30.5	0.0	54.0	Sub-total (2)		54.0
51.0	-	-	REGULAR BUDGET (3)		-
564.6	445.0	497.2	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)		506.7

a/Of which US$ 783 incurred against overall allocation
b/Obligation incurred against overall allocation

ANNEX I

PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS FOR 1991 INITIAL BUDGET

By Regional Bureau/country or area and object of expenditure
Thousands of U.S.Dollars

REG. BUREAU COUNTRY or AREA	PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADMIN.(PSA)				Objects of expenditure				
	REGULAR BUDGET	GENERAL PROGR.	SPECIAL PROGR.	SUB-TOTAL	STAFF	TRAVEL	CONTRAC SERVICE	OPERAT-ING EXP	OTHER
ASIA AND OCEANIA									
Australia and New Zealand	0	433	54	487	320	53	3	90	21
China	0	226	0	226	155	10	1	25	35
Hong Kong	0	280	42	322	283	2	2	21	14
Indonesia	0	350	0	350	280	16	0	45	9
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	0	93	77	170	104	15	1	19	31
Malaysia	0	509	175	684	563	30	0	55	36
Papua New Guinea	0	185	0	185	117	28	0	32	8
Philippines	0	262	10	272	209	8	0	30	25
Thailand	0	1060	203	1263	1059	22	1	84	97
Vietnam	0	432	190	622	426	42	0	108	46
Other countries:									
India	0	141	76	217	170	5	0	33	9
Japan	0	1297	0	1297	909	16	129	229	14
Singapore	0	132	0	132	78	8	0	39	7
Srilanka	0	247	0	247	163	21	1	53	9
Nepal	0	147	0	147	63	11	1	51	21
Cambodia	0	0	190	190	82	42	0	32	34
Bangladesh	0	0	51	51	51	0	0	0	0
Training	0	238	0	238	201	0	13	20	4
TOTAL	0	6032	1068	7100	5233	329	152	966	420

ANNEX II

PSA - STAFFING REQUIREMENTS IN ASIA AND OCEANIA

ASIA AND OCEANIA		1990 INITIAL											1990 REVISED											1991 INITIAL										
		D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO	D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO	D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO
Australia	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	4	6	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	4	6	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	4	6	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	1
	Total	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	4	6	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	4	6	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	4	6	1
Bangladesh	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	Total	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cambodia	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	TF/TP	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
	Total	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
China	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	-	1	0	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	0	1	0	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	0	1	0	-	-	1	-	1	2	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0
	Total	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0
Hong Kong	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	-	1	1	0	0	2	-	5	7	-	-	1	1	-	0	0	2	-	5	7	-	-	1	1	-	0	0	2	-	5	7	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	Total	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	5	7	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	5	7	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	5	7	0
India	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	6	8	-	-	-	0	-	1	1	2	-	6	8	-	-	-	0	-	1	1	2	-	6	8	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	6	8	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	6	8	0
Indonesia	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	0	0	-	2	-	2	-	6	8	-	-	0	1	-	2	-	3	-	7	10	-	-	0	1	-	2	-	3	-	6	9	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	-	0	1
	Total	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	6	8	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	7	10	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	6	9	1
Japan	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	5	7	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	3	-	5	8	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	3	-	5	8	-
	TF/TP	-	-	0	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	Total	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	0	5	8	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	0	5	8	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	0	5	8	0
Lao People's Dem. Republic	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	9	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	8	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	8	8	0
	Total	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	10	11	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	9	10	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	9	10	0
Malaysia	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	12	15	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	1	12	16	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	1	12	16	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	1
	Total	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	12	15	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	1	12	16	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	1	12	16	1
Nepal	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	1
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Papua New Guinea	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	-1	1	1	-	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	0	-	1	-	1	2	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	Total	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	0

ANNEX II

PSA - STAFFING REQUIREMENTS IN ASIA AND OCEANIA

ASIA AND OCEANIA		1990 INITIAL											1990 REVISED											1991 INITIAL										
		D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO	D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO	D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO
Philippines	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	4	6	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	4	6	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	4	6	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0
	Total	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	4	6	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	4	6	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	4	6	0
Singapore	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	4	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	Total	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	4	0
Sri Lanka	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	-	5	8	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	5	7	-	-	-	1	0	1	-	2	-	5	7	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	Total	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	5	8	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	5	7	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	5	7	0
Thailand	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	1	-	1	5	5	-	12	-	11	23	-	1	-	1	5	4	-	11	-	11	22	-	1	-	1	5	4	-	11	-	11	22	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	2	-
	Total	1	0	1	5	5	0	12	1	12	25	0	1	0	1	5	4	0	11	1	12	24	1	1	0	1	5	4	0	11	1	12	24	0
Viet Nam	RB/EP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
	GP/EP	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	0	3	-
	TF/TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	2	5	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	0	3	0
TOTAL ASIA AND OCEANIA	RB/EP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GP/EP	1	2	7	13	14	1	38	1	65	104	0	1	4	8	11	14	1	39	1	65	105	0	1	3	9	11	13	1	38	1	64	103	0
	TF/TP	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	11	14	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	9	11	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	9	11	4
	Total	1	2	8	13	15	1	40	2	76	118	6	1	4	9	11	14	1	40	2	74	116	8	1	3	10	11	13	1	39	2	73	114	4

RB - Regular Budget; GP - General Programmes; TF - Trust Fund; EP - Established Post; TP - Temporary Post
NO - Professional National Officer; GS - General Services staff

ANNEX III

PROJECT PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE FOR 1991 INITIAL BUDGET

By Regional Bureau/country or area and object of expenditure
Thousands of U.S.Dollars

REG. BUREAU COUNTRY or AREA	PROJECT PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE (PPE)			Objects of expenditure				
	GENERAL PROGR.	SPECIAL PROGR.	SUB-TOTAL	STAFF	TRAVEL	CONTRACT SERVICES	OPERAT-ING EXP	OTHER
ASIA AND OCEANIA								
Australia and New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hong Kong	867	923	1790	1607	53	1	95	34
Indonesia	138	448	586	400	45	0	100	41
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	0	80	80	69	4	0	7	0
Malaysia	429	726	1155	896	72	0	118	69
Papua New Guinea	180	0	180	117	23	1	32	7
Philippines	149	373	522	354	50	5	61	52
Thailand	1327	857	2184	1533	168	1	280	202
Vietnam	0	185	185	88	21	0	21	55
Other countries:								
India	301	0	301	216	5	1	62	17
Japan	285	112	397	275	33	5	72	12
Singapore	10	0	10	0	0	0	10	0
Srilanka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nepal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cambodia	0	276	276	144	46	0	37	49
Bangladesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3686	3980	7666	5699	520	14	895	538

ANNEX IV

PROJECT PERSONNEL - STAFFING REQUIREMENTS IN ASIA AND OCEANIA

ASIA AND OCEANIA		1990 INITIAL									1990 REVISED									1991 INITIAL								
		L6	L5	L4	L3	L2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	L6	L5	L4	L3	L2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	L6	L5	L4	L3	L2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all
Australia	GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bangladesh	GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cambodia	GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2
	Total	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2
China	GP/TP	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	0	0
	SP/TP	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hong Kong	GP/TP	0	-	1	5	-	6	0	5	11	0	-	1	8	-	9	0	6	15	0	-	1	8	-	9	0	6	15
	SP/TP	-	-	1	5	1	7	-	-	7	-	-	2	3	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	2	3	-	5	-	-	5
	Total	0	0	2	10	1	13	0	5	18	0	0	3	11	0	14	0	6	20	0	0	3	11	0	14	0	6	20
India	GP/TP	1	0	-	-	-	1	2	10	13	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	10	12	1	0	-	-	-	1	1	10	12
	SP/TP	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	0	0
	Total	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	10	13	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	12	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	12
Indonesia	GP/TP	-	1	-	0	-	1	-	6	7	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	7	7	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	6	6
	SP/TP	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	3	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	3
	Total	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	6	8	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	8	10	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	7	9
Japan	GP/TP	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2
	SP/TP	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2
Lao People's Dem. Republic	GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	SP/TP	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	4
	Total	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	4
Malaysia	GP/TP	-	1	-	1	1	3	1	13	17	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	11	15	-	0	-	1	1	2	2	11	15
	SP/TP	-	-	1	2	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	1	3	1	5	-	1	6	-	-	1	2	1	4	-	1	5
	Total	0	1	1	3	1	6	1	13	20	0	0	1	4	2	7	2	12	21	0	0	1	3	2	6	2	12	20
Nepal	GP/TP	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	Total	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	GP/TP	-	-	0	1	-	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	3	-	-	0	1	-	1	-	2	3
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	Total	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3

ANNEX IV

PROJECT PERSONNEL - STAFFING REQUIREMENTS IN ASIA AND OCEANIA

..2

ASIA AND OCEANIA		1990 INITIAL										1990 REVISED										1991 INITIAL									
		L6	L5	L4	L3	L2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all		L6	L5	L4	L3	L2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all		L6	L5	L4	L3	L2	s/ Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	
Philippines	GP/TP	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	5		-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	5		-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	5	
	SP/TP	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1		-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	3		-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	3	
	Total	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	4	6		0	0	0	4	0	4	0	4	8		0	0	0	4	0	4	0	4	8	
Singapore	GP/TP	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	1	1		-	-	0	-	-	0	-	1	1		-	-	0	-	-	0	-	1	1	
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0		-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0		-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Sri Lanka	GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0		-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0		-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	
	SP/TP	-	-	3	5	13	21	4	22	47		-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total	0	0	3	5	13	21	4	22	47		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Thailand	GP/TP	-	-	1	5	1	7	10	26	43		-	-	1	5	0	6	9	23	38		-	-	1	5	0	6	9	23	38	
	SP/TP	1	-	3	2	-	6	1	3	10		1	-	2	4	-	7	1	3	11		0	-	1	3	-	4	1	1	6	
	Total	1	0	4	7	1	13	11	29	53		1	0	3	9	0	13	10	26	49		0	0	2	8	0	10	10	24	44	
Viet Nam	GP/TP	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0		-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0		-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	
	SP/TP	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1		-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	3		-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	3	
	Total	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1		0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	3		0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	3	
TOTAL	GP/TP	1	2	3	14	2	22	13	68	103		1	0	2	17	1	21	12	65	98		1	0	2	17	1	21	12	64	97	
ASIA AND	SP/TP	1	0	9	16	16	42	5	28	75		1	0	6	15	4	26	1	9	36		0	0	5	13	4	22	1	8	31	
OCEANIA	Total	2	2	12	30	18	64	18	96	178		2	0	8	32	5	47	13	74	134		1	0	7	30	5	43	13	72	128	

GP - General Programmes; SP - Special Programmes; TP - Temporary Post
L - Professional Project Personnel; NO - Professional National Officer; GS - General Services staff